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PROPRIETORS.

SECOND EDITION.
FOUR O'CLOCK.

THE WAR!

Situation Unchanged.

THE TALK OF PEACE.

Reports From Paris.

TROCHU CONTEMPLATING

Formidable Movements

AGAINST THE BESIEGERS.

Intrigue With Bazaine.

GREAT MEETING IN LONDON.

Revolutionary Disposition.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

FROM LONDON.

WHAT BISMARCK THOUGHT.

LONDON Oct. 20.—A correspondent writes concerning the late interview between Bismarck and Jules Favre, that the former claimed that the French could not successfully defend Paris; that the French armies were in a disorganized state, and that the regulars were inclined to run away.

AN IMPOSSIBLE DEMAND.

The Prussians are said to have levied one hundred thousand francs upon the village of Saint Cyr, in which the celebrated military school is located. The Mayor told the Prussians that it was impossible to raise such an extortionate sum.

FRENCH OBLIGATIONS

Are quoted in Paris at 52½ francs; before the war they were 75 francs.

PEACE HOPE, CERTAIN.

A special dispatch still maintains that peace is certain to be made soon, and that the delay is the bombardment of Paris arises from this expectation.

The Independance Belge says it is believed that Trochu and some other members of the Provisional Government are desirous of peace, while Gambetta is implacable.

General Burnside found it necessary to deny that he has been commissioned by the American Government to offer peace propositions of any kind.

It is rumored that the mission of Lanrier, from the French Government to London, is to negotiate a loan.

THE FRENCH FLEET.

Dispatches from Hamburg state that ten French ships of war are outside of the highlands, but none in sight at the mouth of the Elbe. Preparations to meet the French vessels have been made in Weser.

Ten French frigates are anchored off Dunkirk, with their fires banked.

PRUSSIAN ARROGANCE.

The *Times* censures the arrogance of the Prussians in their terms for peace, and approves the language of the Emperor, that no Government yielding a foot of French territory as a condition of peace could retain its power a day.

The conduct of the Germans in Orleans, according to the Prussian account, is different from that described by the French. They were perfectly orderly, and the occupation was unattended by any violence or extortion.

LOSS TO GERMAN INDUSTRY.

A Prussian paper says that in the absence of skilled men from their usual industries, Germany is a heavier loser than France by the war.

GENERAL BOURBAKI'S POSITION.

The *Morning Telegraph* has reason to believe that General Bourbaki's refusal to command the besieging army of the Loire was due to a very natural feeling, and that his offer to command the army of the north is considered a subterfuge, as that army is not likely to be formed at all.

FRENCH SUCCESS CONFIRMED—DIPLOMATIC CHICANERY.

LONDON, October 21.—The French garrison at Neuf Brisenach made a successful sortie on Saturday morning last. They killed and wounded two hundred and took thirteen prisoners.

The French Foreign Office has issued a circular to the neutral powers, denying any responsibility for the present war. The representations made by Prussia as to the state of affairs in Paris are declared to be false and untrue. France desires peace—a durable peace.

FRENCH REPORT AT VERSAILLES.

LONDON, October 21.—On Tuesday the Twenty-second division of the Crown Prince's army attacked the French at Chateau Dun, 60,000 strong. The French were defeated and driven back and the town carried by storm. Many prisoners were taken by the Germans, whose loss was small.

[Cable Special to N. Y. Herald.]

FROM PARIS.

LONDON, October 21.—A Paris letter of the 15th says Minister Washburne had been charged with a mission to mediate, but only on the most honorable terms.

The first molds for the great effigy of the Republic are finished and the bust will be completed in a few days.

The followers of Flourens were growing quiet and losing a holding on the public.

A council of war sentenced five soldiers who deserted at the battle of Chatillon to death.

The people are grumbling at the government's lack of activity. Parties are urging Trochu's departure for the provinces to raise an army to relieve Paris, without whose loss an end should come to the capital. The Germans are manufacturing mitrailleuses. Large orders have been given for chassepots. The weather was colder and frost were kindled everywhere. Some Americans offered a thousand francs to leave Paris.

[Cable Special to N. Y. World.]

REVOLUTIONARY DEMONSTRATION IN LONDON —PRUSSIAN HERESY DISCLOSED — ADVICES FROM PARIS.

LONDON, October 21.—Despite the efforts of the Government to discourage such demonstrations, twenty thousand people marched to the palace yard last night and organized an immense meeting to express sympathy with republican France. The speakers violently denounced King William, and allusion to the apathy of John Bright was received with cries of shame. The Gladstone Government was bitterly reproached for its policy of abstention. A defensive alliance with France was advocated and a resolution adopted calling on Parliament to abolish pensions to German Princes, including the Crown Prince of Prussia and Prince Louis of Hesse. It was declared that the sooner all kings and queens were dethroned, the better. The feeling manifested in all quarters of the city during the night was revolutionary and threatening. The Government had two regiments of infantry under arms all night in their barracks, and extra police precautions were taken to repress any disorder, but no call was made for the interference of either military or police.

At two o'clock this morning the Prussian Embassy was insulted by a great concourse of people with whom the police did not interfere.

A balloon letter from Paris, 15th, reports preparations making by Trochu for an offensive movement on a great scale. A rough calculation gives the city an abundant supply of fresh meat for two months to come and of bread and hard provisions for five months to come.

[N. Y. Herald Special.]

SIR EDWARD THORNTON WITH BISMARCK.

LONDON, October 21.—Rumors are prevalent here that treaty negotiations are going on with Bismarck for peace. The report says that after peace is concluded Bismarck's army, with released prisoners made at Sedan, will march on Paris to enforce the terms of the treaty.

FROM FRANCE.

TERMS OF FRENCH PEACE.

TOURS, October 21.—The Prussians are returning toward Paris without evoking a battle with the French forces on the right bank of the Loire. The Prussians are still in peaceful occupation of Orleans.

Owing to their great losses at Chateau Dun, the Prussians nearly destroyed that town by fire.

At Chateau de Neuf, where the Prussians attacked and were beaten, they took revenge by exacting heavy contributions of money. The inhabitants paid the sum, heavy as it was, within fifty thousand francs. The Germans then evacuated the place, but threatened to return soon and collect the balance or burn the town.

The best answer to Prussian dispatches saying their loss was trifling before Paris on the 13th, on the occasion of the sortie of the Parisians, is found in the official military report, just published, showing that after the battle the Prussians demanded a truce of five hours in order to bury their dead.

Letters received here from Paris on the 15th state that the citizens and troops are still in the best of spirits and hopeful as to the result. Daily sorties are made by the garrison and much loss inflicted upon the Prussians. The latter have not yet been able to erect any batteries, owing to terrible artillery fire from the forts and vigorous sorties of the besieged.

A dispatch from Roeroy, near the Belgian border, yesterday, announces that a balloon from Paris had just landed. Advices from Paris state that a number of Americans who had obtained passes from the Prussian authorities outside of the city found it impossible to leave. The Prussians explained that owing to certain strategical reasons the Americans would not be permitted to leave by any of the usual routes. The Prussians advised the Americans to leave by boat, going down the Seine, and promised them protection by that route. Minister Washburne has informed Jules Favre that he himself will remain in Paris as long as the Government authorities.

It is announced that the supply of flour in Paris is sufficient for five months.

Dispatches from Rouen, Lille, Belfort and other places show the determination to resist the Prussians as strong as ever.

A large French force is assembled at Besancon.

Gen. Garibaldi has issued a stirring address to the Franc-Tireurs.

DISTRIBUTION OF NATIONAL GUARDS.

LYONS, October 19, via TOURS.—Two deputations of National Guards left this city tonight. One went to Besaucon, the other to Tours. The latter delegation goes to request the presence of Gambetta in this city.

PACIFIC DEMONSTRATION AT MARSEILLES.

MARSEILLES, October 20—via. TOURS.—An immense pacific manifestation was made today. Many thousands of unarmed citizens collected before the office of the Prefect of the Department and requested Esquiros to be reinstated as administrator of the Department. The crowd at length dispersed without disorder.

ADDITIONAL FRENCH TROOPS.

TOULON, Oct. 9, *via Tours, Oct.* 19.—Three regiments of Infantry, Zouaves and Turcos, have arrived since Monday. Great numbers of horses and large quantities of war materials have also been collected from the neighboring country. The troops were at once sent to the front.

MYSTERIOUS MOVEMENTS OF THE ENEMY.

TOURS, October 20.—The movements of the enemy south of the Loire are much commented on by the journals. Some fear a rapid movement in progress for the surprise of Tours. Assurances are given that the government will not leave until an attack is certain to be made. Dispatches from various parts of France report a number of small engagements.

FAVRE'S ANSWER TO BISMARCK.

ROUEN, Oct. 20.—A copy of the Paris official journal is just received here. It contains the answer of M. Favre to the circular of Bismarck, on their conference at Ferrieres. "It is well," says Favre, "that France should know the extent of the ambition of Prussia. It does not stop at the conquest of two of our provinces. It seeks our destruction. France must have no illusions. Her existence is at stake. She was offered dishonor and she refused. They propose to punish her by mutilation. She is in extreme situation. I prefer our peril and our sufferings to the gratification of the exorbitant ambition of our enemies. Even if vanquished, France will be greater in her misfortune and will have the the admiration and sympathy of the world. France, perhaps, needed this supreme trial, from which she will issue transformed."

ANOTHER ENGAGEMENT REPORTED AT PARIS.

TOURS, October 20.—M. Dubost, a delegate from the Government of Paris to Tours, who landed in a balloon at Rocroy yesterday, brings news of another engagement near Paris. It began in the morning at Hautes Bruyies and lasted three hours. It was resumed in the afternoon and terminated after three hours' more fighting. The Prussians, who attacked in both actions, were repulsed with heavy loss.

The dispatch from Rocroy which explains the above intelligence, does not give the date of the affair.

TROCHU'S ADMINISTRATION.

According to the latest advices from Paris, Trochu, giving way the to increasing demand of the National Guards, has given his consent to their organization in mobilized regiments, as an active force for sorties and service beyond the walls. He also announces he has a plan for a general attack on the besiegers, which, when matured, will be carried out on a formidable scale. Meanwhile he will accept volunteers for sorties and night surprises.

BURNSIDE AN OFFICIOUS AGENT.

The Paris official Journal of the 16th positively declares that General Burnside had no mission from the Prussian authorities when he visited Paris. He was merely an officious agent.

FROM GERMANY.

CONFERENCE WITH WILLIAM, REX.

MUNICH, October 20.—Count Bray, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Herr Lutz, Minister of Justice, and Gen. Prankh, Minister of War, have set out for Versailles to confer with the King of Prussia.

ITALY.

GOVERNMENT CIRCULAR.

FLORENCE, October 20.—A circular has been issued by the Italian Government protesting against the rumors of ill treatment of the Pope. He is perfectly free and independent. All Italy will be notification of any determination on his part to leave Rome, in order that the honor and respect due to his office may be paid him.

FLORENCE, October 20.—The Electoral law proposed for Rome allows her fourteen Deputies in the Chamber of Deputies.

It is reported the Pope, in deference to the advice of all the Powers, remains at Rome.

There has been no communication between Italy and other Powers on the subject of Spanish candidature.

SPAIN.

PUNISHMENT OF MANDARINES.

LONDON, October 20.—Later advices from China are much more pacific. A dispatch dated Tien-Tsin, September 30th, says that two mandarines have been transported, and fifteen men beheaded, for complicity in the outrages on French residents. Besides this, an embassy is preparing to go to France.

BELGIUM.

THE TRANSPORTATION OF WOUNDED.

BRUSSELS, Oct. 20.—The *Moniteur* of this city calls for additional evidence about the transportation of German wounded through Belgium. It refutes allegations of cruel treatment made by Prussia, and concludes that the light now shed on the question is sufficient to silence complaint.

AUSTRIA.

DALMATIAN REBELLION.

PESTH, October 20.—An extraordinary credit of 4,500,000 florins is required to meet the expense of the Dalmatian rebellion.

Rhode Island Politics.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

PROVIDENCE, Oct. 20.—The Eastern District Republican Congressional Convention to-day, after fifty-five unsuccessful ballots, voted to dissolve without making a nomination, with the understanding that if, after one trial at the polls, there is no choice, the State Committee will call a new convention. The last ballot stood: Thomas Jenckes, present representative, 12; Thomas Davis, 10; Saml. L. Gaines, 25. It is understood these three candidates will go before the people.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, October 20.—Flour firm; superfine $6.37½. XX $6.75. XXX $6.87½@7.00. Corn: mixed 72c, white 73c. Oats 56@57c. Bran $1.10. Hay: prime $20, choice $22. Pork $18.50. Bacon firm: 15½@16½c. Hams 17@17½c. Lard: tierces 15½@15½c, keg 16@16½c. Sugar: prime 10c. Molasses: prime new 58c. Whiskey: rectified 90c. Coffee: Rio 13@13½c. Cotton quiet; sales 400 bales; good ordinary 14½c, low middling 15½c, middling 16½c; receipts 5,856 bales, exports to Liverpool 6,388.

EARTHQUAKE.

Shock Felt at Various Points—Excitement—No Damage Reported.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., October 20.—This city was visited with a severe shock of earthquake at a quarter past eleven o'clock this morning. All the inhabitants rushed terror stricken into the streets and the excitement was intense. Much confusion prevails and it is impossible to ascertain whether any serious damage is done.

CLEVELAND, O., October 20.—A very visible shock of an earthquake was felt here this morning at about eleven o'clock, lasting fifteen or twenty seconds. The National Bank building and Atwater block and other large buildings were swayed to and fro, causing persons occupying upper stories to flock into the streets. The greatest consternation prevailed. The shock was plainly felt in Meadville, Pennsylvania.

MONTREAL, October 20.—At quarter past eleven o'clock this morning a severe shock of earthquake was felt here. Buildings rocked to and fro, and everybody rushed into the streets in alarm.

NEW YORK, October 20.—To-day's shock of earthquake was distinctly felt in this city this morning.

CONNEAUTVILLE PA., October 20.—At eleven o'clock this morning we felt two distinct shocks like that of an earthquake, from two to five minutes' duration. Many persons ran into the streets in fear that the buildings were falling and some were quite sick from the effect, but there was no damage to buildings.

CINCINNATI, O., October 20.—A slight shock of an earthquake was felt at Walnut Hills, within the city limits, about half past ten o'clock this morning. The students at Lane Seminary noticed it very perceptibly in the dormitories.

TITUSVILLE, PA., October 20.—The shock of an earthquake was very perceptibly felt here at 11:15 A. M. Several brick buildings were shaken and the occupants ran out into the streets in great alarm. It lasted but a few seconds.

TROY, October 20.—An earthquake shock was felt here at 11:15 A. M. The southwest school house was severely shaken, causing a panic among the scholars. The shock was felt at Albany, Hudson, Greenbush, Hill, Cambridge, Warrensburg, Saratoga, Syracuse, Warsaw and Auburn. At Saratoga some buildings were much damaged,

ST. CATHARINES, October 20.—A severe shock of earthquake was felt at eleven o'clock to-day.

PORTLAND, ME., October 20.—Three hundred feet of the bed of the Ogdensburg Railroad across Otter Creek, in Standish, sixteen miles from here, settled ten feet to-day at the time of the earthquake.

NEW YORK, October 20.—The earthquake this morning passed harmlessly, though several school buildings and tenement houses were suddenly vacated, and the higher towers and spires in the lower part of the city were made to vibrate perceptibly.

Professor Hough, of Dudley Observatory, at Albany, thus describes the event: "The shock of an earthquake was felt here at 11:15 A. M., October 20th, and lasted about one minute. The walls of the building had a very marked vibration. Opened doors were made to vibrate; objects hanging on walls were put in oscillation, and even tables and chairs on the ground floor had a sensible tremor. At the time of the shock a rumbling noise was heard. Clock pendulums swinging north and south were made to vibrate east and west, showing that the earthquake passed in an eastward direction. Since nine A. M. of yesterday the barometer has been falling rapidly, the total fall amounting to seven-tenths of an inch. During the shock the mercury in the registering barometer was in a violent state of agitation. [Signed]

G. W. HOUGH,
Dudley Observatory."

BOSTON, October 20.—An earthquake was felt at 11:26, causing the precipitate vacation of buildings and the displacing and crushing of portions of walls. The shock was felt in Burlington, Montpelier, Providence, Portland, Bangor, Brunswick, Montreal, Sackville and a large number of other places in New England and Canada. No serious damage anywhere.

CINCINNATI, October 20.—The latest information indicates that the shock of earthquake was greater in some parts of the city than at first reported. In one large factory the operatives at first thought the foundations were giving away and caught hold of objects to steady themselves as the building swayed to and fro. At one of the largest foundries the men first thought their tools were coming towards them, but soon thereafter discovered that it was the building in motion. The slight disagreeable alarm but work was not long suspended.

DETROIT, October 20.—A shock of earthquake was very perceptible in this city about 11 o'clock this morning. Reports from various parts of the State would indicate that the wave was very generally felt throughout the State.

THE FISHERIES.

Belligerent Speech by Gen. B. F. Butler—Defending Great Britain—Brownlow Sugground.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, October 20.—The following is an extract from the speech of Gen. Butler, in response to his nomination yesterday at Salem. He said, referring to the fishery question:

"What is to be done with England? Great Britain ashamed in this. She favored the South during the war, and hoped by annexing Canada as the result, to effect a split between two belligerent powers. But she failed in her scheme as the South. It remains for us to see whether she shall not fail in her scheme in the North also. Law after law has been passed, act after act passed by the Canadian Government, to interfere with our fishermen, to deprive them of supplies, of the benefit of refuge in storms, and within a few days two vessels belonging to this district and to the State of Massachusetts have been seized, for no other reason than for buying provisions in a British port. Great Britain, professing to be our friend, that fitted out the Alabama and other cruisers, and allowed them to prey upon our commerce, refused to allow a fisherman to enter her harbors. And yet she calls herself a friendly nation. I shall continue to vote against all treaties of reciprocity. If Canada wants the advantage of our trade, of our commerce, of our bonds, of our interests, and our prosperity, let her become a part of us. We grant no marriage privileges until after marriage rites have taken place. To-day we are in this difficulty, as regards the prosperity of this district. Those six vessels which have been seized belong to this district, and two others belonging to different parts of the State, which with necessary costs and damages represent more than one hundred thousand dollars. There seems but two solutions to this matter. One, that we take the matter in our own hands and defend ourselves. This is very easily done, and a single shot, fired in answer to a British gun calling our vessel to heave to, will bring matters to a crisis. If we should go, hold of one of those British cruisers, and bring her into a Yankee port and try her upon the charge of piracy, for their actions have been nothing less, perhaps diplomats would fly a little faster. [Applause.] There is another remedy open to us. Let us say to Great Britain, we will have non-intercourse so long as the Alabama claims are unsettled. We can afford to wait and she will be the loser."

First Crossing of the Mississippi by a Railroad Train.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 20.—The first passenger train that ever crossed the Mississippi river below St. Louis was transferred last evening from Belmont to Columbus. The train was a special one, and had on Thomas Allen, President of the Iron Mountain Railroad, and some forty prominent citizens of St. Louis, who were invited to accompany him to the Fair at Atlanta, Ga., and the cotton State Fair at Augusta, Ga. The latter place will lay a track to the fair grounds, and this train will be exhibited at the Fair. The passage of the Mississippi river by this train will inaugurate a regular passenger traffic between St. Louis and all points south without the vexations delays and inconvenience of changing cars at Belmont and Columbus. The excursionists were handsomely received at Columbus, and on their return a formal reception will be given them.

Locomotive Engineers' Brotherhood.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NASHVILLE, October 20.—The Grand Division of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers met and issued their meeting at the capitol to-day, with delegates from Canada, Wyoming Territory and the following States: Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Vermont, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Kentucky, Tennessee, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Nevada and California. The business was done in secret session. Nothing transpired.

The Suffolk Libel Suit.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

BUFFALO, Oct. 20.—The jury in the libel suit of Mrs. D. S. Bennett against the Commercial Advertiser, which has been out all night in deliberation, rendered a verdict for the defendant.

NEW YORK.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, October 20, 1870.

UNITARIAN NATIONAL CONFERENCE.

In the Unitarian Conference to-day Rev. Hepworth proposed a substitute for Article Nine of the Constitution, inviting to fellowship all who call themselves Christians. The amendment was discussed pro and con with great spirit.

Rev. Calthrope, of Syracuse, representing the Left Wing, proposed a Ninth Article with an amendment that nothing therein shall be construed as in any way infringing with the Christian basis of the Conference.

Rev. May, of Newburyport, moved to substitute the words "Provided nothing in this Article be construed to remove the Conference from a Christian basis."

Rev. J. L. Hatch proposed to amend Rev. Hepworth's substitute to read, "Those who accept Christianity as interpreted simply as love to God and love to man."

Rev. Bellows made a strong speech for letting the 9th Article alone, and not attempting to declare love to God and love to man the whole object and end of the denomination.

Rev. Robt. Laird Collyer, of Chicago, made an impassioned appeal for unity and harmony and sustained Rev. Hepworth's resolution.

After further discussion, in which Mrs. Julia Ward Howe and Mrs. D. L. Sherry, of Chicago, were participants, the substitute of Rev. May was adopted—224 to 218.

As amendments to the Constitution require a two-third assent, a vote by yeas and nays was called for and resulted, 276 yeas and 109 nays, a defeat of the proposition.

The Convention adjourned until to-morrow, when Rev. Hepworth has the floor and will renew his proposition. The article sought to be amended declares that "all declarations of the Conference, including the preamble and constitution, are expressions only of its majority, committing in no degree those who object to them and dependent wholly for their influence upon the consent they command on their own merits from churches here represented, or belonging within the circle of our fellowship."

POLITICAL.

Judge Troy has withdrawn from the Congressional canvass in Brooklyn, leaving the field in the Second District clear for Kinsella, editor of the *Eagle*.

Tammany Hall Congressional Conventions were held this evening, with the following result: Fourth Congressional District, Morgan Jones; Fifth, Wm. R. Roberts; Sixth, S. S. Cox; Seventh, Smith Ely; Eighth, James Brooks; Ninth, Wm. Wood.

The Young Democracy of the 7th New York District have nominated Smith Ely for Congress, but if he declines, before the next nomination, they will substitute David McAlpine.

The division in the ranks of the Republican party in this city, on the local issues of the campaign, are to be concerned, which the proceedings at the meeting of the Union Republican Central Committee on Saturday last presaged, will be consummated this evening. The novel and extraordinary spectacle was presented of two county conventions, both claiming to be regular, carrying on deliberations in adjoining halls. During the day the two committees and parading were busy making arrangements and marshaling their forces for the struggle of the evening. The so-called straight Republicans took possession at three in the afternoon of the regular hall of meeting, ostensibly for the purpose of holding a caucus, but, as their adversaries charge, with the intention of excluding delegates opposed to them from the regular meeting. The latter, under the auspices of Collector Murphy, held a caucus at the Union League Club and resolved, in case they were refused admission to the regular hall of meeting, to retire and effect a secession organization. After being denied admission to the meeting claiming to be that of the regular Republicans, the bolting Republicans met in a hall in the same building. Resolutions were moved by Wm. A. Darling, seconded by Charles J. Spencer, and adopted unanimously denouncing Tammany Hall for opposition to the laws of Congress, and declaring that it was the duty of Republicans to make party nominations for county officers, but to vote with the Independent Democracy. A resolution was passed calling on the Federal government to interfere by force if necessary, on the day of election. Mr. Spencer denounced the presence of the police at Republican primaries. Collector Murphy, who has charge of the census, said a Connecticut gentleman had expressed it as the hope of the Republicans of Connecticut that the New York Republicans would put the knife to the throat of Tammany.

At the meeting of the straight Republicans a resolution was offered calling upon the Federal authorities to station troops at the polls, to which objection was made by Mr. Spencer, who said the effect would be to intimidate Republican voters. The resolution was referred to a committee. A resolution was also adopted appointing a committee to confer with the Union Republicans. Finally the Convention adjourned without nominating.

Roscoe Conkling and Robeson spoke at the Brooklyn Academy to-night in support of Republican principles, the administration of President Grant and the necessity for the election of Woodford.

EVANGELICAL EDUCATION SOCIETY.

At a meeting of the Evangelical Education Society to-day the annual report was read, showing receipts $48,297, expenditures $44,-545. A sharp discussion took place over Arminianism, several ladies taking part. One of the questions of the code to be put to students, namely: "Are you resolved to contend against all errors of Arminianism, Pelagianism and Romanism?" But no action was taken.

REPORT REPEATED.

It is reported on credible authority that the Western Union Telegraph Company have leased the Astor House for twenty years from the 1st of May next at $50,000 per annum. The contract requiring the owners to expend sixty thousand dollars in the suitable alteration of the building.

CRIMINAL.

Several persons charged with illegal registeration were to-day held for trial.

Two highway robbers received sentences from Recorder Hackett of seventeen and fifteen years in State Prison.

ARMS FOR FRANCE.

The French steamer St. Laurent, which sailed to-day, took one hundred thousand stands of arms, including thirty-one thousand breech loaders, and also a large amount of fixed ammunition.

BOARD OF HEALTH ACTION.

The Board of Health to-day directed the preparation of a report on the value and necessity of a system of drainage for sanitary purposes in the city.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS ANNIVERSARY.

The twentieth anniversary of the Woman's Rights party, which occurs to-morrow, was fortunately put on this afternoon of many prominent members.

THEOLOGICAL.

The Trustees of the General Theological Seminary met to-day, but took no action upon the nominations for the vacant Professorships.

WILL NOT SPARE THE ROD.

The New York Board of Education yesterday refused to rescind the by-law abolishing corporeal punishment in public schools.

BILLIARDS.

Rudolph, billiardist, is reported to have challenged Chris. O'Connor.

A Second Trial for Murder.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

DETROIT, October 20.—The trial of George Vanderpool, alleged murderer of Herbert Field at Manistee, Sept. 5th, 6, commenced fairly to-day, at Kalamazoo, a jury having been impannelled yesterday. This is the second attempt to try Vanderpool, the last conviction having been set aside. The evidence will be nearly a new trial having been ordered. Gen. B. McCutchon opened the case for prosecution this morning in an able speech, and then proceeded to introduce testimony. Two men, Crispon and Sigfield, who found Field's body on Lake Michigan shore, were examined, as was also Dr. S. P. Duffield, who testified to the analysis of pieces of carpet and wood taken from the bank on which the murder is supposed to have been committed, in which he found by chemical tests traces of human blood. This was all to-day.

The California Steam Plow Tested.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CINCINNATI, October 20. — The California steam plow was tested in ground to-day in the presence of a committee appointed by the Industrial Exposition in the presence of several hundred practical farmers and other parties interested. The ground had been used for a corral during the war and for a fair ground since, and was so hard, in places stony, that many farmers say it could not be plowed with two horses. It thoroughly broke this up and mellowed it to the depth of four and a half inches. It left the fragmentary soil on the surface, and rather pulverized and intermingled particles than turning up sub soil to the surface. Though it revealed some imperfections, the verdict of the larger number of farmers was decidedly in favor of the practicability of the plow for the south and west.

The Louisville Canal.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CINCINNATI, October 20.—The Committee appointed by the Chamber of Commerce, at the request of Council, to inquire and report whether action of Council could hasten the completion of the Louisville canal, reported to-day, submitting a letter from Gen. Weitzel and a resolution. The letter recommends the Board of Trade, Chamber of Commerce and Common Council to unite in asking Congress to appropriate, in December next, $500,000 and each other name as will insure the early completion of the canal; also, that Congress assume the indebtedness of the canal, and as soon as possible abolish all charges. The resolution was adopted.

Upper Rivers.

[By P. & A. Telegraph.]

GREENSBORO, October 20.—River rising, with thirty-eight inches water in the channel. Weather cloudy. Thermometer forty-eight at 6 P. M.

BROWNSVILLE, October 20.—River rising, with forty-two inches water in the channel. Weather cloudy. Thermometer forty-seven at 5 P. M.

OIL CITY, October 20.—River at a stand, with eighteen inches water in the shute. Weather cloudy and damp. Thermometer fifty at 5 P. M.

Compliments to United States Solicitor General.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

LOUISVILLE, October 20.—Col. Bristow, the newly appointed Solicitor General, having declined a dinner tendered him by the Louisville Bar, because of his early departure for Washington, was splendidly entertained this evening at the mansion of Gen. John M. Harlan, where he was met by the Bar and a large number of the prominent men of the city, embracing every profession and calling and of all shades of politics. The occasion was a notable one and the compliment to the distinguished gentleman was most gracefully tendered.

THE CAPITAL.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, October 20, 1870.

ORDNANCE AWARDS.

General Dyer to-day made the following awards: Austin, Baldwin & Co., forty thousand new Springfield muskets $12.30, and one hundred and ten thousand cleaned and repaired $9.30 each; twenty-five million cartridges $16.30 per thousand. Herman Baker & Co., fifty thousand new Springfields, $12.30 each. Schuyler, Hartley & Graham, one hundred thousand new Springfields, $12.05 each. General Wm. B. Franklin, all new Enfields, thirty or forty thousand in number, at $7.25 each. A. B. Steinberger, six thousand three hundred cleaned and repaired Enfields, $5.30 each. Ten thousand new Springfields are not awarded.

ENFORCING NEUTRALITY.

The United States steamer Guerriere has been ordered to cruise around the Bay of New York, to insure respect for the President's neutrality proclamation among armed vessels of the French and Prussian belligerents.

THE SALE OF CUBA.

The statement was published in various newspapers recently that a proposition has been made for the sale of Cuba to the United States, but on enquiry to-day it was ascertained that none of the Government authorities have any knowledge of such movement.

THE PEACE DISPATCH.

The following is a copy of the dispatch received last night, by Secretary Fish, dated London yesterday: "The report that peace is arranged is much believed, but is not yet officially stated here. [Signed.] MOTLEY."

SENATOR MORTON.

A letter was received this morning from Senator Morton announcing an improved condition in his wife's health. He will be in Washington in a few days.

VIRGINIA TOBACCO MANUFACTURE.

Reports from all parts of Virginia indicate that a largely increased amount of tobacco will be manufactured next year.

CUSTOMS.

The custom receipts last week were $3,844,818.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—The Soldiers' Monument at Tamaqua, Pa., was dedicated on Thursday with imposing ceremonies.

—The First National Bank at Omaha was injured by fire yesterday morning to the extent of about $6,000.

—Dr. Ralph, who was prominent in the Rebellion of 1837, died at Toronto, Canada, on Wednesday, aged 84.

—The Republicans of the Ninth Massachusetts District yesterday renominated Hon. H. L. Dawes for Congress.

—Christian Standachu, a brewer, shot himself with a Colt's revolver yesterday evening, at Cincinnati. Cause not known.

—The Yale College Scientific Expedition, under the charge of Professor Marsh, reached San Francisco Wednesday night.

—Seely & Taylor's cotton seed oil factory, at New Orleans, was burned yesterday. Loss, $50,000. Mr. Seely was injured by falling walls.

—At Columbus, Ohio, yesterday, there was organized another woman's Baptist Education al Society, and officers were elected for the same.

—The Conservative caucus of the Virginia Legislature yesterday nominated H. F. Daniels, of Richmond, for Congressman at large.

—The annual meeting of the Association of the Congregational Churches of Missouri is holding at St. Louis and is very largely attended.

—A fire at Philadelphia last evening destroyed the chair factory of Fenner & Co., in the northern section of the city. Loss $70,000, insurance $30,000.

—More marines have been ordered to New York, and, under additional marines, now stationed in Philadelphia, are under orders to proceed to that city.

—The breaks on the Virginia & Tennessee Air Line road, at Lynchburg, are now complete, and trains will run through from Norfolk to Bristol without break on the 22d.

—In the superior Court at Boston, yesterday, August E. Carriere was convicted of forging a ten thousand dollar check on Duncan, Sherman & Co., of New York.

—John Battles, while carrying a heavy load of iron down the stairway at J. L. Haven's establishment, in Cincinnati, slipped and fell, the weight falling on him and causing instant death.

—At the great land sale yesterday, in Toledo, Ohio, four hundred and thirty-seven lots were sold. A large number of capitalists from the East were present as bidders and competition was brisk.

—At Omaha, yesterday, a Mexican named Sam. Williams attempted suicide. He took two ounces of chloroform and an ounce of laudanum. Medical assistance, hard labor, saved his life, when he was sent to jail.

—Turner, colored candidate of the Republican party in the Nelson district, Kentucky, Congress, is making a vigorous canvass on the broad platform of universal amnesty, universal suffrage, and universal repudiation of the National debt.

—Henry Cole, one of the crew of the tow boat Fisher, while engaged at St. Louis in hauling a coal barge to the boat became entangled in the rope attached to the steam capstan and was nearly cut in two. He died almost instantly.

—The paying-teller of the firm of Winslow, Lanier & Co., at New York, has absconded, leaving a deficiency in his accounts of $50,000. The absconding teller is about 30 years of age, is married and has a family. The cause of the defalcation is stock gambling.

—At the semi-monthly meeting of the New York City Board of Education on Wednesday a resolution against the use of the rod in the public schools was adopted by a vote of 5 to 3. A resolution censuring Superintendent Kiddle was also adopted, looking to an investigation into the whole system of rewards and punishments in the schools.

—The Massachusetts State Committee of the Labor Reform party have deposed J. H. Chattaway as candidate for Lieutenant Governor, substituting Judge Henry W. Bishop. The charge is that Chattaway has forfeited his political standing with the party by accepting the Democratic nomination for the same office.

—In the New Jersey Presbyterian Synod, which has been in session in Morristown, a resolution was adopted calling upon the Synod to confer with other Synods and bodies of like faith looking toward an additional amendment to the constitution of the United States, in which the divine interposition of Providence might be suitably recorded.

—The Trustees of the General Theological Seminary met on the 19th but took no action upon the nominations for the vacant Professorships.

—The annual meeting of the Baptist State Convention commenced at Columbus yesterday. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, A. J. Thresher, Dayton; Corresponding Secretary—J. B. Sackett, Oberlin; Recording Secretary—J. W. Osborn, Columbus; Treasurer—D. A. Randall, Columbus. The annual sermon was preached by J. N. Sykes, of Lima.

—The County Court of St. Louis has appropriated five thousand dollars towards the erection of an equestrian statue of General Nathaniel Lyon, killed at the battle of Wilson's Creek in the early part of the war. J. Wilson McDonald, New York, has the contract for making the statue. The Court also appropriated the same amount towards the construction of a statue to Edward Bates, which will probably be made by the same artist.

The Campaign in Illinois.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

PEORIA, October 20.—Ex-Governor Richard Oglesby addressed a very large and enthusiastic Republican mass meeting here this evening. He was received with great applause by the country. He spoke with his accustomed eloquence and power for nearly an hour and a half, and effectually corrected him and the Republican party at the close.

The Ohio Election.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

COLUMBUS, October 20.—Additional election returns received by the Secretary of State today show that Monroe, Republican, has seven majority and twenty six majority in the Fourteenth Congressional District, and that Upson, Republican, has forty-three hundred and fifty-seven majority in the Eighteenth District.

Doubtful Patriotism.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

ATLANTA, GA., October 20.—Yesterday the Stars and Stripes, having been raised on the State Agricultural Society's flag staff without authority, were ordered to be taken down by President Yancy, but to-day were ordered by him replaced. The President acted without the sanction of the Society or citizens.

Lost Man Found.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

HELENA, Oct. 20.—Mr. Everts, who was lost from the Yellow Stone exploring expedition last September, was found on the 16th inst., about seventy-five miles from Emigrant Gulch, very weak from exposure and hunger. An ambulance was sent after him.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, October 20.—Beeves fairly active and a shade higher; first quality $5.50@7, ordinary to medium $4@5.25, inferior $3.50@4; receipts 2,911; sales 1,185. Swine:

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING:
Corner of Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1870.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 112@113.

AT THE semi-monthly meeting of the Board of Education in New York, held October 19th, the use of the rod in public schools was abolished. The Board also passed a resolution relative to investigating the whole system of rewards and punishments in public schools.

IT IS said that Gen. Bourbaki's refusal to command the beaten army of the Loire was due to a very natural feeling, and that his offer to command the army of the North is considered a subterfuge, as that army is not likely to be formed at all. We do not know what is meant by "natural feeling" in this connection, but we do know that the Prussian army is every day getting farther north in France, and that if this "natural feeling" is all that is to stand in their road, they may sweep onward to the sea.

WE HAVE received from Kay & Co., No. 65 Wood street, the second volume of Brewster's "Reports of Equity, Election and other important cases argued and determined principally in the courts of the county of Philadelphia." It contains, along with many others, the decisions in the contested election cases of 1868 and the answers of the court to certain questions arising under the Election and Registry Acts. The high legal reputation of the author, as well as the care and ability he has bestowed on the compilation of the cases reported, make this volume a most desirable addition to the library of every attorney, and one that is almost indispensible.

ON Tuesday evening the 18th inst., the Union League of Philadelphia met in pursuance of a special call, for the purpose of considering a proposed application to the Legislature for the call of a convention to amend the constitution of the State of Pennsylvania. Resolutions were passed approving and recommending the calling of a convention to be composed of delegates chosen by the freemen of the State, for the purpose of proposing amendments to the constitution of Pennsylvania, and urging that an application be made to the Legislature at its next session, for the passage of a proper act, submitting the question to the people for their decision at an election to be held for the special purpose on the first Tuesday of May next, or at some other convenient time.

PEACE PROPOSITIONS are again looming up, and probably with more ground of success than hitherto, for the reason that Paris cannot hold out any very great length of time, and all parties have been useless. It is asserted that Bismarck, in his interview with Favre, claimed that the French could not successfully defend Paris, and that the French armies were in a disorganized condition. Our telegrams of the 20th inst., further state that Trochu and some other members of the Provisional Government are desirous of peace, while Gambetta is implacable. The London *Times* censures the arrogance of the Prussian demands, and endorses the idea of the Emperor, that if the French Government yields one foot of French territory as a condition of peace it could not retain its power a single day. This position is taken at a time when it is said Favre would be willing to accede to the former demands made by Bismarck. General Burnside found it necessary to deny that he had made peace propositions of any kind by the authority of the American Government. We have no further news with reference to the movements of the two great armies.

AN effort will be made at the next meeting of our State Legislature, to so amend the laws, as to force negroes into the Academy of Music, theatres, hotels and public schools, on a perfect equality with white people. This is what the negroes demand as pay for the past, and a retaining fee for the future.—*The Age.*

Had we seen this in almost any other Democratic sheet we would not have been very much astonished. But to find it in the *Age* we did not expect. We looked for something a little higher in the line of Democratic virility, and less of that miserably low caste of vulgar prejudice that disgusts, while it does not deceive any one. The negroes have, in the eyes of the Democratic party, committed, first-a great offence in allowing themselves to be born; second, in daring to be citizens, and lastly, in voting the Republican ticket. For the last, however, it is said, they demand the fee of being on a perfect equality with white people. The *Age* is away behind its time. It has never swerved from its Rip Van Winkle steep of prescription. It seemingly has forgotten that the song it is now singing was the wail of the Democratic party in its death struggle. We only give it to our readers to show the vindictiveness of Democracy over the fact that the negro voted the Republican ticket.

THE CHIEF-JUSTICE of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia has struck a blow where heretofore little attention has been paid, while it is well worthy of attention. He states that the system of offering money for the detection of offenders is highly injurious to the effectiveness of the police, corrupting the officers whose duty it is to bring parties to justice, and who now wait for rewards before performing their official duty. While we are aware that there is in this much truth, yet we do not think that the fault lays so much in the rewards offered as it does in the fact that there are many men whose sole object in getting on the police force is to obtain an opportunity to secure these rewards. These men would not be any more active in the pursuit of crime if there were no rewards than they are now, and probably not quite so energetic. But the system of general rewards is altogether, we think, wrong. The knowledge that they are frequently offered, is an inducement for utterly worthless fellows to secure a place on the force, where if they were not offered no application of the kind would be made, and our police would be composed of men who have sought the position with an intent faithfully to discharge their duties.

S. BUCHER SWOPE.

During the late campaign several outrages on the stump endeavored to belittle the professional character of H. Bucher Swope, United States Attorney for the Western District of Pennsylvania. Inasmuch as that distinguished gentleman is a comparative stranger in these parts, his endeavors may have left some slight impression on the public mind which will be completely obliterated after perusing the following most tribute to his worth and excellence paid by the *Bedfordian's Journal*, published at Chambersburg, Pa., from whence Mr. Swope comes, having lived there and practiced his profession for a long term of years. That paper says:

On Thursday evening last—on learning of the intended departure on the next day, Friday, of H. B. Swope, Esq., with his family, to his future home in Allegheny county—the Osceola and Chesterfield Cornet Bands, accompanied by many citizens, paid the compliment of a serenade. Mr. S. responded in his usual terse and happy style—briefly referring to the many pleasant associations enjoyed during a residence of seventeen years in this county, and thanked the members of the several bands, and the citizens, for the honor conferred on the occasion. Mr. Swope is a man of fine talents and of superior legal attainments. His removal from this place is much regretted by our citizens generally, but more especially by the Republican party throughout the county, who highly esteemed him as an energetic leader and ardent co-laborer in the interest of American industry and American advancement. May success attend him in his new home, politically and financially, is the sincere hope of all who most intimately know Mr. S., and who appreciate his many fine traits of character, and admire his social and genial disposition.

THE FREE TRADE REVOLT.

The Republican party was organized to resist the territorial extension of slavery and consequently its political domination over the whole Republic. It left men free on all other questions. A Free Trader and a Protectionist, had equal standing within the party. But when the rebellion arose, the party was constrained by the onward march of progress, to move forward and accept new issues. It then declared for the unity of the Republic, and soon after demanded the extirpation of slavery. All persons, however, were still at liberty to accept what views they pleased on collateral questions, and nevertheless be entitled to receive full credence and support within the party. A candidate for Congress might be either a Free Trader or a Protectionist and yet have a legitimate claim on his Republican associates. Even in Republican County and State Conventions a wider latitude was allowed in the declaration of those principles which had not been promulgated in the platforms of Republican National Conventions. Not a few of these local conventions took ground in favor of the protection of home industry, which, though nine tenths of all Republicans have been earnestly in its favor, was never a test in the National Conventions.

By the ratification of the 14th and 15th constitutional amendments, many of the cardinal principles for which the Republican party had fought, were consolidated into the Federal Constitution of the Union, and not the slightest probability exists of any change in time to come. Such has become the tone of the people through the advanced enlightenment of ideas, taken in connection with the desires of the nation, not to again agitate questions whose existence has heretofore been a constant source of trouble and cause of passion, that the rest the people have found by their settlement, will never again be practically disturbed.

Under the pressure of the war, the expenses of the National Government were necessarily increased beyond all former calculations, constraining the imposition of unwonted and onerous taxes, both internal and external. Under the present administration, such economy as to the expenditures, and such scrutiny as to the collection of taxes, have been observed, that Congress has been enabled to reduce vastly the taxation, exempting many articles entirely, while reducing the rates on many others. Nor is there reasonable room for doubt, but that Congress, fully participating in the popular feeling and judgment, will continue to relieve the people from the burdens of taxation, as rapidly as the circumstances of the Treasury will allow.

During the Congressional election of the present year, many of those Republican journals which espoused the doctrine of Free Trade, have made open and relentless warfare upon those Congressional candidates of the party who were known to adhere to the doctrine of Protection. This action on their part constitutes a flagrant breach of the peace within the party, which will not be endured by the Protectionists. From the beginning they have always claimed, under the acknowledged rules of the party, the support of their Free Trade brethren, while on the other hand those advocating the doctrine of Free Trade have ever, without hesitation, made their demands, and, under the acknowledged rules, claimed the support of all Republican Protectionists, and in no instance has this claim on the part of those advocating Free Trade been refused. Journals advocating protection have invariably advocated the right of free trade candidates within the party lines to the united support of the organization. But, this year, several of the most prominent organs espousing the side of free trade, have not only advised against the nomination of Protectionists for Congress, but they have gone so far as to threaten all such beforehand with the most sturdy opposition. They have carried this threat into effect, and secured the defeat of quite a number of the protectionist candidates of the Republican party.

A new question has thus been raised within the party lines, not by Protectionists, but by Free-Traders. By this new issue within the Republican ranks, they have openly ignored all the old unity of feeling that existed under acknowledged rules, and declared, not only that Protectionists did not stand on an equal footing with Free-Traders within the party, but that they themselves, hereafter, were to be regarded with suspicion and distrust by Protectionists. By their antagonism to protection candidates, they raise an antagonism to candidates advocating free trade. It is an issue not known to the platforms of the National Conventions, and limits the latitude heretofore granted to the local conventions of county and State. It is, as we said before, a flagrant breach of party rules, for which the advocates of free trade, and they alone, are responsible. If evil consequences arise they will inevitably fall on the aggressors. A large majority of Republicans are Protectionists, as well as a large minority of the Democracy, and if this new issue, thrust upon us by the advocates of free trade, is to modify party lines, we have but little question of the character of the result, so far as the integrity and maintenance of the party is to be regarded.

POLITICAL.

THE Greensburg *Herald*, one of the staunchest Republican papers of Western Pennsylvania, pays its compliments to a contemporary:

Republicans who have read the Pittsburgh *Commercial* for months past, know how it has played into the hands of the Democratic party, under the specious guise of advocating a "reform" in the Republican party. It has not an ankled regard to say, or say fault to find with the Democratic nominations or organization, but its gun—whether considered large or small, opinions differ on this point—was constantly aimed at the regular Republican nominees. Without knowing the true motive or the character and political standing of the editors, their writing had its effect upon many Republican voters wherever that paper circulated, and they were misled by it, into a lukewarmness and indifference, which kept many, at least from the polls. We don't pretend to say what influence the money of British Free Traders may have had in shaping the *Commercial's* source. It is certain its principal editor is no Pennsylvanian, but hails from somewhere East.

As to what is the duty of Republicans, in all this region, may be regarded from a communication to the Pittsburgh GAZETTE, written by a citizen of this county. They owe it to themselves and their party and to Pennsylvania to promptly act on the suggestions contained in it, which advised "Republicans to not renew their subscriptions to the *Commercial* when their time shall have expired."

THE Pittsburgh *Commercial* attributes the defeat of Mr. Gilfillan and the other Republican Congressmen to the secret opposition of Senator Cameron. If this charge is no more truthful in regard to the others than Mr. Gilfillan, it is without the slightest foundation. Senator Cameron had no more to do with the defeat of our Congressman than "the man in the moon." On the contrary, he is his personal and political friend. It is well known that the *Republican* is not partial to Senator Cameron, but we deem it due to him to contradict the statement of the *Commercial*. Mr. Gilfillan was defeated by the combined efforts of men who were turned out of office, the clannishness of a sect, and the neglect of thousands of Republicans who did not go to the polls because they thought their votes were not necessary to secure his election. That is the sum and substance of the whole matter, and it is untruthful as well as unfair, to charge Senator Cameron with conspiring to compass the election of a Democrat from that District. Neither do we believe that he desired the defeat of other Republican candidates for Congress in this State."—*Meadville Daily Republican.*

THE Pittsburgh *Commercial* with an extraordinary amount of impudence charges the defeat of Donley in the 24th District to neglect of the Congressional Committee, of which Senator Cameron is a member. The *Commercial* used all its power and influence to produce disorganization and dissatisfaction in the Republican ranks, and to it is chargable, if to any outside influence, the defeat of Donley. All its efforts were against the Republican Party.—*Venango Citizen.*

BROWNSVILLE, PA.

Its Location and Surroundings.

(Correspondence Pittsburgh Gazette.)

BROWNSVILLE, Oct. 20, 1870.

We are now receiving and enjoying the daily visits of old friend, the GAZETTE, at our new home in Brownsville. It has become so much like a fireside companion that we should feel like lost without it. No other can supply its place. But to the text. I am under promise to furnish to your readers occasional notes by the way, among other things, to write up this old town, as I can get the facts. I have but few yet. Hope to have more soon. For the present, will confine myself mainly to locality and surroundings.

Brownsville is located on the right bank of the Monongahela river, sixty miles above Pittsburgh at the point where the old National road or pike crosses it in Fayette county, twelve miles from Uniontown, the county seat. During the days of stage coach travel, Brownsville was an important point, being on the great national thoroughfare, and not far from midway between the then East and West.

Redstone Creek empties into the river one mile below here. Fort Redstone occupied part of the present site of Brownsville, and was the occasion of the town being where it is. But it is not a desirable site, being a hillside sloping quite to the river.

Dunlap's Creek empties into the river at the upper end of the town, and separates Bridgeport from Brownsville. Bridgeport is not a postoffice town, and though it is a distinct borough, is regarded as part of Brownsville. It has the best site, having more level ground. Just across the river is West Brownsville. It is in Washington county. Commercially, they are as one town.

The population of the three places will not exceed four thousand.

Part of Brownsville is about a hundred years old. Many of the buildings are much dilapidated. There are some fine residences, also some very good business houses, banks, &c., of which we shall speak hereafter. There is considerable wealth in the place, but unfortunately most of it is in the liquor traffic.

The country around is quite undulating. It is limestone land. The hills are full of coal. It is a good region for both grain-growing and grazing. Fruit is generally plenty, though it is a failure this season. Many of the farmers are well to do, some rich.

Politically, Brownsville is Democratic, and Bridgeport is Republican. "On joint ballot" the Republicans have the majority.

Both parts of town are lighted with gas. Each has a market house, but they are very little used. One thing *very much* needed in the region is a railroad. It is as worthy of it too as any other part of the country. More anon.

Yours, &c. C.

General Schenck's Canvass.

[From the Dayton Journal.]

If ever a party had reason to be proud of a leader in a political canvass, the Republicans of the Third district have reason to be proud of the gallant manner in which General Schenck bore himself during the campaign which has just closed. Much was expected of him, because it was apparent that the work to be done in addressing the people of the district must be accomplised mainly by his own efforts. General Schenck is not the man who shrinks from either labor or responsibility, and in accepting the nomination he assumed the labor which it imposed. He conducted the canvass with a spirit and energy of which but few men are capable, and with an ability and zeal which is rarely equalled. His prominent position in connection with all the important legislation of Congress, especially in regard to the tariff and internal revenue, afforded his unscrupulous opponents a handsome material for the exercise of their peculiar vocation of slander and falsehood. To meet this detraction, and refute the calumnies which were persistently uttered, required constant and unremitted efforts. Speeches to fill appointments made for Republican meetings, and debates with his opponent occupied nearly every day of the canvass, and in some instances he filled two appointments in a single day. There was no labor too hard, no effort too great for him. A bolder, more vigorous and laborious canvass could not have been made anywhere or by any speaker. He met all assaults upon his Congressional action with an ability and power which could not be excelled.

With such a candidate and such a canvass the Republicans of the Third district deserved success, in spite of the mountains of falsehood which were piled up by the Democratic speakers and papers day after day. The Democrats, with their foreign emissaries and free-trade money, their lies and defamation of every kind, made the most of the infamous material, and thus reached the result they aimed at.

WESTERN ENTERPRISE.

Bessemer Steel Works in Chicago.

A Bessemer Steel Works are at once to be erected in Chicago on a plan and under auspices—both of experience and capital—which render their success a certainty. They are to be built by the Union Rolling Mill Company of Chicago. Of this company, Mr. A. B. Stone, President of the Cleveland Rolling Mill Company, is President; and its Secretary is Mr. Wm. Chisholm, a son of Mr. H. Chisholm, Vice-President and General Superintendent of the Cleveland Rolling Mill Company, under whose immediate supervision day by day, the manufacture of the Bessemer steel has there been put on an entirely successful basis. Mr. Wm. Chisholm, educated from an early age in the practical school in which his father is a master, is an expert in every process of iron and steel manufacture. The Union Rolling Mill Company of Chicago, thus starts with certain knowledge of all that relates to successful steel manufacture—what material to use; the exact process; the precise cost of materials and process; the best plan of building and process; in one word, the enterprise sets out with every element of the problematical and the experimental eliminated.

The Company, in view of this important new branch of their business, and still others in contemplation, have recently added largely to their tract on the South Branch of the Chicago river, increasing it to eleven acres. The plans are completed, and the erection will at once begin of a Bessemer steel works building—brick, iron and slate roof, completely fire-proof, 150x250 feet—at a cost of $500,000. It is expected to begin with the manufacture of fifty tons of ingot steel per day, the capacity of the works admitting an increase to one hundred tons. The works will be ready for operation early the coming spring.—*Chicago Post.*

Rest.

The cry for rest is often louder than the cry for food, but that is more important, because it is often harder to get. The best rest comes from sound sleep. Of two men or women, otherwise equal, the one who sleeps the best will be the most moral, healthy, and efficient. Sleep will do much to cure irritability of temper, peevishness, uneasiness, and insanity. It will restore to vigor an overworked brain, and build up and strengthen a weary body. It will cure the headache, hypochondria, the blues, and a long list of nervous maladies. But the cure of sleeplessness itself is not so easy. It is often produced by hard study, long-continued watchfulness, too little exercise, tea and whiskey drinking, and tobacco using. To break up the habit are required: First, a good clean bed. Second, sufficient exercise. Third, good air and not too warm a room. Fourth, freedom from too much care. Fifth, a clean stomach. Sixth, a clear conscience. Seventh, avoidance of stimulants and narcotics.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

ASBESTRIUM, a substitute for Britannia metal, invented by Ashberry of Manchester, consists of 80 parts tin, 14 of antimony, 2 of copper, 2 of nickel, 1 of aluminium and 1 of zinc. For common articles lead is to be added.

IT is said that solar oil and petroleum can be deprived of their offensive smell by keeping them for two or three days in contact with a small quantity of chloride of lime, and after the lime settles the oil can be poured off perfectly clear. The illuminating power of the oil is said not to be diminished, and the smell is that of a pleasant ether.

IT is stated that the eggs of the common hen, as well as those of many other birds, present certain external characteristics, by means of which it is possible to determine beforehand the sex to be hatched from them. Thus, the "male" egg has at its pointed end small folds and wrinkles, while the "female" egg is entirely smooth and well rounded off at both ends.

DR. LIEBREICH, to whom we owe chloral, has discovered a new anæsthetic, to which he has given the name of Chloride of Aethylide. This substance is said to be more rapid and equable in its effects than chloroform, and has the further merit that it does not interfere with the free and natural breathing of the patient. As the effect of the application is stated to be very transient, the dose must be repeated in a lengthened operation.

A NEW form of envelope has recently become quite popular in Germany, and possesses the convenience of enabling one to open a letter when completely sealed, without the ordinary difficulty of finding an entrance. The arrangement consists in introducing a thread which projects from one of the corners, by pulling which the lower edge of the envelope is cut through without injury to the enclosure, the address or the stamp.

AN ingenious method, lately proposed for utilizing the residue and offal of fish, consists in first boiling it, together with one-tenth of its weight of cheap oil, heating it up to from 250 to 300 F. It is then treated with sulphide of carbon, whereby the oil naturally contained in the fish, as well as that which is added, is extracted, and a mass is left quite dry, and containing from five to six per cent of nitrogen, and from twelve to fifteen per cent. of phosphate of lime.

A PROCESS recently announced for imparting a black color to horn, without the aid of heat, consists in taking the articles, finished and ready for polish, and submerging them in a lye of caustic potash or soda, until the outer surface of the horn is somewhat dissolved, as shown by a greasy feel. With care, fine tooth combs can be treated in this way without any injury. They are then washed off and dipped in analine black, slowly dried, and then again washed off. By transmitted light the horn is of a dark brown color, but by reflected light it is of a deep black.

INSTEAD of the old-fashioned method of using wax for polishing floors, soluable glass is now employed to great advantage. For this purpose the floor is well cleaned, and then the cracks filled up with a cement of watergiass and a powdered chalk of gypsum, afterward a water-glass of 40 to 45 degrees, of the thickness of syrup, is applied by means of a stiff brush. Any desired color is to be the finish to a second coat of the watergiass, and additional coats are to be given until the requisite polish is obtained. A still higher finish may be given by pummicing of the last layer and then putting on a coating of oil.

THE colors of the sky at particular times afford wonderfully good evidence. Not only does a rosy sunset presage fair weather and a ruddy sunshine, but there are other tints which speak with equal clearness and accuracy. A bright yellowish sky in the evening indicates wind, a pale yellow, wet, a neutral grey color constitutes a favorable sign in the evening and an unfavorable one in the morning. The clouds are full of meaning in themselves. If their forms are soft, undefined and feathery, the weather will be fine. If the cylders are hard, sharp and definite, it will be foul. Generally speaking, any deep unusual lines, betoken wind or rain, while the more quiet and delicate tints bespeak fair weather.

A CHEAP galvanic battery has been discribed by Dr. Golding Bird, which, it is stated, can decompose water and ignite charcoal. The mode of construction is to break the stems of six tobacco pipes close to the bowls, and then close the apartures at the bottom of each bowl with sealing wax; get six small test tumblers, about half an inches in hight, put in each a cylender of amalgamated zinc, and place in each pipe bowl a thin slip of platinum foil about half an inch wide, and connect with the zinc of the next cell with platinum wire; fill the pipe bowls with nitric acid, and the battery is complete. In case the platinum cannot be secured, copper may be substituted. This battery is an immitation of the famous battery made by Faraday out of a common thimble.

THE result of some experiments by M. Guyot upon the poisonous qualities of certain products of the phenyl group, are summed up in a late communicaaon as follows: That aziline is or is not poisonous, according to its method of preparation; when it contains an excess of aniline it is poisonous; and when prepared with poisonous coraline it may contain phenol, and in consequence act upon the epidermis. Prepared with rosalie acid, even itself poisonous, azuline may be harmless when it is properly washed. Lydine purified, or free from prussiates and from aniline, does not act upon the skin. This purification of lydine is now accomplished by means of a succession of solutions in alcohol and a partial precipitation by the aid of soda. Azuline and lydine may be employed in dying and in the printing of cloths.

A PATENT has recently been taken out in France for the preparation of a finish, or starch, for vegetable tissues, yarns, cloths, etc., which is not soluble in water, and which therefore, when once applied, will remain through several successive washings. In this process the articles in question are properly starched and then passed at a temperature of about sixty degrees, through a bath of chloride of zinc, by means of which a compound is produced in the fibre and the starch, that the latter resists the action of water in the most thorough manner. A bath of three parts of sulphuric acid and one of water, may, it is said, be used instead of that of cloride of zinc. The liquid is to be placed in a trough, in which a revolving barrel is immersed, almost to its axis, and above which is a roller which is moved in the opposite direction by the turn-Benton, N. M.; San Francisco, Cal. ing of the lower one. Between the two the material to be impregnated is passed, being moistened from below by the bath, and in passing between the two, receiving the necessary pressure. If the material be heavy the barrel lies entirely in the bath, and a pair of rollers fixed above it is used to press out the superfluous liquid. The articles are carried directly from the trough into running water, from which they are to be removed, pressed out and dried.

WITHIN the past few years much attention has been directed, both in Europe and America, towards the subject of rearing of silk worms of other species than that feeding upon the mulberry, which constitutes the source of supply for a greater part of the silk used in the European and American manufactories. The rapid increase in the number of diseases affecting the mulberry worm in the various stages of egg, caterpillar, chrysalis and perfect insect, has made it expedient to discover substitutes, and of all that have been investigated to notice, two seem to be the favorites—the ailanthus worm and that of the oak, or the Yamamai of the Japanese. Investigations have lately been made in regard to the chemical and mechanical peculiarities of the silks of the oak worm, as compared with those of the common silk. In two specimens, one of Italian and the other of Yamamai train silk, prepared in the same establishment for dyeing in black by a mordant of iron, it was found that the former took 1.82, and the latter only .81 of the oxide of iron. Hence it would seem that the Yamamai silk takes the mordant only in an indifferent degree, and consequently is less adapted to receiving colors. The other experiments, of a somewhat similar character, were made in regard to the different degrees with which various colors were taken up after the same preparation; and as a general result, it was ascertained that there was a great inferiority in this respect in the silk of the new worm, although it is possible that some treatment may be devised which will render the difference less palpable.

GLEANINGS.

NILSSON has seen 27 years.

PHILADELPHIA endorses Nilsson.

GEN. SHERMAN has returned to Washington.

COLFAX is to become a steel axle manufacturer.

CINCINNATI boasts a burglar in hoops and other feminine gear.

PIANO MAKING is the third manufacturing interest in this country.

A LOUISVILLE paper, six months established, has had four libel suits and a duel so far.

MR. ASHBURY ordered $4,000 worth of pictures from Bradford, the celebrated marine artist.

VICKSBURG fears travelers will pass her by unless her bar-rooms lower their exorbitant prices.

AN escaped lunatic jumped off a high bridge near Oxford, New York, last week, and was killed.

A CHICAGO paper wants executions hereafter to be in secret, and by chloroform or electricity.

AN doctress of St. Louis gave a patient a dose composed of 101 ingredients. Strange to say, he died.

CAMPBELL'S majority over Schenck in the Third Ohio District is but one hundred and thirty-three.

A WESTERN Professor is proving conclusively to himself that Masonry is the "identical batch" of Revelations.

A MISSOURI paper truthfully remarks that "St. Louis will now take rank as one of the fourth cities in the Union."

SALT LAKE CITY is to have a match factory—the brimstone kind. The other sort has been running there for some time.

IF YOU would know where the mosquitoes come from at this late season, inside of houses, look to the cisterns and tanks.

THE tomb of William Henry Harrison in Harrison, Ohio, is a crumbling structure, and is a disgrace to the Northwest.

A GRAND Catholic Fair is being gotten up in Washington by Mrs. Gen. Sherman and the ladies of the Diplomatic Corps.

THE hideous Washington monument on the mud flat near the city of the same name is to be constructed into a signal station.

A MILWAUKEE youth has gone into poetry since his failure. His failure was in trying to make a full hand beat four sevens.

THE Franco-Prussian war was fought with knives in a Louisville saloon a few night since. Two men were seriously perforated.

DELANO has resumed his duties, and will delay no more the publication of his exciting novel: "Internal Revenue Decisions."

THE Union College fresh and soph annual horse-chestnut fight has come off. Eyes in mourning, bruises and cuts was the result.

A NEW society has been formed in Springfield, Massachusetts, entitled "the anti-gong-or-bell-ringing-and-steam-whistle-society."

THE crops in some parts of Indiana are nearly ruined by reckless hunters tramping over them in search of chipping birds and gophers.

JOHN COLLINS, of Throgg's Neck, N. Y., concluded he had lived long enough, so he swallowed a lot of strychnine. He didn't live much longer.

THE Rochester *Chronicle* tells of a little boy who "fell into a vat of boiling water and was drowned." It was a miracle that he was not scalded to death.

AN English professor tells of a well-informed compatriot who demonstrated that America never could amount to much, "having no coal, you know, you know."

IT IS suggested that Boston follow the example of New Orleans, and allow policemen a dollar for each team left standing in the streets contrary to the city ordinance.

THE "war sausage" factory, near Berlin, daily converts ten tons of ham and bacon and twenty tons of pessmeal, piccomeal into sixty thousand sausages, by the aid of one thousand workmen.

"MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE."

Mrs. Cady Stanton's View.

The lecture of Mrs Elizabeth Cady Stanton on "Marriage and Divorce," delivered at Lincoln Hall, last evening, was listened to by a large and highly respectable audience. She was introduced by Mrs. Josephine Griffing, and was received with a round of applause. Mrs. Stanton said that she should talk to the audience the same as she would talk to her own sons and daughters. She then proceeded at length to discuss the institution of marriage as it was regarded and practiced under the law of Moses, and subsequently under the Chistain dispensation; also by heathen nations, and produced facts to show that in all of the cases cited the woman was regarded as the property of her husband, and not an equal partner to the contract. Speaking of the laws of divorce in force in the times of Moses and under the Christian dispensation, she proceeded to show that they were all in the interest of the man, while the rights of the wife were disregarded. She gave a digest of the laws of marriage and divorce in force in many of the States in the Union, and showed that in all of them legislation was employed to secure the interests of the husband and not that of the wife. She adduced proof to show that in infidel France the law relating to marriage and divorce was more just to the wife than in the United States, which boasts of Christianity and civilization; that the laws in all the States are in substance what Blackstone lays down as the law on the subject in England, to wit: "The husband and wife are one, and that one is the husband." She proceeded to show that in all countries marriage is regarded as a civil contract in which the rights of the wife are almost wholly ignored, and contended that while this is the case, marriage in most cases is only a shade removed from legalized adultry. She deprecated the existence of different laws in different States on the subject of marriage and divorce, which often conflict with each other, or which are binding alike in the several States, and advocating the enactment of a national law on the subject, which should make the obligations growing out of the relation of husband and wife homogeneous in their character. She drew a beautiful picture of what marriage is where the bonds are cemented by mutual love and attachment, and said that such a marriage could not be made nor unmade by civil law.

What I Say I Can Do.

Thousands of cases of lungs disease could be cured in their incipiency. Not only in winter but even in the summer months we find the lung ailments. Many people are heard coughing and they apparently pay little heed to it. We speak to warn them and to do them good. Every one of them could have been cured by Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure, and after it is seated they are not hopeless. We have seen many a seemingly hopeless case cured by Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure, a medicine which is almost a specific in pulmonary disease—for a common cough it is a specific. It reaches right to the spot; it makes new blood and enriches the old; it conveys its healing virtues along the veins laden with new and precious nutriment, and heals over the ulcerous and diseased portions. The use of a bottle of Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure is often the prolongation of a life. Go to the Doctor's office, for chronice diseases, No. 167 Liberty street, and he will examine your lungs and tell you what do do. Office hours from nine A. M. till one P. M., and from three to six, and from seven to nine at night on Saturdays. If your druggist does not keep it, send five dollars to Dr. Keyser and he will send four bottle securely boxed, by express, with full directons how to use it.

California a Land of Milk and Honey.

Stockton is the point of departure to the Yo Semite valley. The fertile San Joaquin valley, through a level country, is covered with wheat fields. The long lines of teams—almost invariably seven spans of mules or horses to the load—with three long wagons in line, loaded with bags of wheat, which we were constantly meeting on their way to market, gave us an idea of the fruitfulness of the country through which we were passing. This is a country of great ranches. At Telford's ranche, where we stopped for a short time, the proprirtor cut 10,000 acres of wheat alone this year, and will send to market of this year's crop, 70,000 bags, containing over 2,000,000 bushels. His ranche contains 20,000 acres all of which he proposes to put under cultivation another year. The advantage that this country gives the farmer over the east is, that before the grain matures, rain ceases entirely, and there is not a drop for the space of at least four months. The grain therefore, ripens in dry weather, is cut and gathered at leisure, thrashed in the open field, bagged and piled up as our farmers pile their wood for seasoning. All over this country, in the fields, wheat is stacked and corded in this way, not only without danger of harm from the weather, but all the while improving by exposure.

ST. LOUIS MAGNETIC SPRING WATER.

Ten cases just received at JAMES E. BURNS & CO'S DEPOT, corner of Penn and Sixth (old St. Clair) streets.

St. L. ms Magnetic Spring discovered 1869. St. Louis, Gratiot county, Michigan.

This most wonderful Spring is attracting from its Newly and peculiarities the attention of the world. During the summer of 1869 while the Company were boring for salt, a vein of water was struck flowing with such force as to throw the stream several feet above the surface. It was found to carry a powerful current of Electricity or Magnetism, which marks it as one of the most wonderful of Nature's Curiosities. The Water has been proved to possess most remarkable curative properties, being particularly effective in cases of Rheumatism, Paralysis, Gravel, Kidney Complaints, Dyspepsia, and all Nervous Diseases.

SPREAD THE TRUTH.

Some medical men insist that it is undignified to advertise a remedy, however valuable it may be. Queer reasoning this. It is like saying that an article which the world needs should be hid in a corner—that benefits and blessings may be too widely diffused—that the means of protecting and restoring health should be a close monopoly, and not accessible to all. The argument is bad. It is worse than that. It is *inhuman*. Suppose Hostetter's Stomach Bitters—an absolute specific for dyspepsia, biliousness and nervous debility—had never been known beyond the precincts of the faculty, what would have been the consequence? Instead of curing and invigorating millions, the good effects of the preparation would have been confined to a comparative few. There is the high ration at a central point from whence the result can be easily and promptly dispatched by telegraph. A room is required which is exposed to the northward, where the delicate instruments for measuring the force and velocity of the wind and ascertaining the condition of the atmosphere can be handled and watched with facility. Observations will be made of the amount of the rain fall, and every phase of the atmospheric phenomena will be recorded. The observations will be made at all the stations in the country simultaneously three times each day, one at eight o'clock in the morning, one at six in the evening and one at midnight. These hours are selected partly because of the great press of business upon the telegraph lines at other hours. Other observations will be made for record.

The following memoranda, issued by the department, gives interesting information concerning the transmission and publication of the reports:

"The reports of observations are to be transmitted by telegraph. By a combination of telegraphic circuits, the reports of observations made at different points synchronously will be rapidly transmitted to the different cities at which they are to be published. The whole time required to transmit, collate and deliver the reports will, it is hoped, not exceed one hour.

"It is intended to give the widest publicity to these reports, in order to make them useful to the greatest number. Copies of all reports will be furnished to the different papers for publication, and each report will be bulletined in the Board of Trade Rooms, Merchants' Exchanges or other conspicuous places immediately upon its receipt. So soon as the necessary arrangements can be had, a meteorological map, on which the changes can be noted as each report is received, will be displayed at the Board of Trade Rooms, or other business centres in each city receiving reports. Similar maps will be furnished the different scientific establishments co-operating with the department. The report will be limited at the outset to the simple statement of meteorological facts existing at the stations of observations. These facts, together with such general inferences seem to have been determined by meteorological observations hitherto made, and as may permit probable deductions to be made from the reports, will be published.

"It is not deemed advisable to attempt at the outset further than in this way, predictions which must often be erroneous. Whenever experience has certainly determined what may be regarded for any sections of the country as premonitions of approaching storms, signal stations will be established as quickly as the necessary arrangements can be made, and signals will be displayed announcing the probable approach, with other information which may be possible.

The following have been selected as the stations of observation and report to be first occupied. The list will be enlarged as the facilities granted the office may permit:

Pittsburgh, Pittsfield, Me.; St. John, N. B.; Portland, Me.; Boston, Mass.; New Havan, Conn.; New York City, N. Y.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Baltimore, Md.; Washington, D. C.; Wilmington, N. C.; Charleston, S. C.; Augusta, Ga.; Savannaha, Ga.; Lake City, Fla.; Key West, Fla.; Montgomery, Ala.; Mobile, Ala.; New Orleans, La.; Jackson, Miss.; Memphis, Tenn.; Nashville, Tenn.; Louisville, Ky.; Cincinnati, O.; Knoxville, Tenn.; Albany, N. Y.; Syracuse, N. Y. Oswego, N. Y.; Rochester, N. Y.; Buffalo, N. Y.; Cleveland, O.; Toledo, O.; Detroit, Mich.; Chicago, Ill.; Indianapolis, Ind.; Saint Louis, Mo.; Milwaukee, Wis.; St. Paul, Minn.; Duluth, Minn.; Omaha, Neb.; Chevenville, Dak.; Corinne, Uth; Santa Fe, N. M.; Fort

The reports are to be furnished to the press gratuitously, and the Board of Trade and Merchants' Exchange will be of invaluable service to merchants and underwriters.

Many interesting generalizations upon the subject of the movement and extent of storms have been made hitherto. Professor Espy gives the following: Storms in the United States travel from the West toward the East. They are accompanied with a depression of the barometer near the central line of the storm. They are generally of great length from North to South, and move side-toremost toward the East. Their velocity is such that they travel from the Mississippi to the Connecticut River in about twenty-four hours, and from thence to St. Johns, Newfoundland, in nearly the same time, or thirty-six miles an hour. The force of the wind is in proportion to the suddenness and greatness of the fall of the barometer.

It is expected that with the aid of these observations it will be possible to warn the people of the East of the approach of Westerly storms before they reach the Mississippi River. The fact that in the North temperate zone storms almost invariably come from some Westerly point, and follow an Easterly course, renders the application of storm warnings in the United States of more immediate utility than in Europe, where the principal points, being on the Eastern coast, are first affected by the storm.

Systems of storm warnings have been in existence in Europe for several years. The first cautionary or storm-warning signals were made in England in February, 1861, and in August of the same year published forecasts of the weather were tried with such success, that by the Spring of 1862 sufficient experience had been gained to justify the adoption of the system still in use.

The value of the forecasts given is shown in a statement made by General Sabine to the Board of Trade. He says that he had examined the warnings given during the two years ending 31st of March, 1863, and found that in the first year fifty per cent. and in the second year seventy-three per cent. were right. Warnings of storms sent by Admiral Fitzroy to the North and West coasts of France, and from comparison with the records for the two Winters of 1864-65 and 1865-66 it appears that of one hundred warnings sent during the first of these winters, seventy-one were realized; and during the second winter seventy-six; and out of one hundred storms which occurred, eighty-nine were signalled during the first winter, and ninety-four during the second winter.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FABER & VAN DOREN,
367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
MACHINERY,
Steam Pumps,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery, Machine Cards.
Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.
ORDERS SOLICITED.

GRAFF, HUGUS & CO.,
Manufacturers of
Cooking and Heating

FINANCIAL.

Robinson Brothers,

BANKERS,

No. 78 Fourth Ave.,

Buy and sell all kinds of Government Securities, State, City and County Bonds, Real Estate Mortgages and Business Paper.

Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS on the NEW YORK STOCK BOARD.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

(Successors to S. JONES & CO.)

Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

Money loaned on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.

Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, October 20, 1870.

There was perhaps, taking the market throughout, a more active demand for money to-day, and borrowers were unwilling to concede, for immediate use, an advance in the rates. The stock and bond market was inactive. Allegheny Valley bonds are held at 83½, but the market is dull.

Bank stocks are less active, and there is a weakening in prices.

There was some enquiry for Columbia oil stocks, but we have no transactions to report. Quotations appear to be somewhat between $10.50@11 per share.

Our New York advices report a heavy market, with, however, but light offerings of stocks.

Gold is a fraction higher, and with foreign exchange, the market is better.

Governments steady as previous quotations.

Robinson Bros., No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following comparative quotations of bonds and stocks, from their latest advices by wire:

	Wednesday.	Thursday.
Rondo—1881	113½	113½
6-20s "	112½	112½
" 1868	111¾	111¾
" 1865	112	112½
" 1865 new	110½	110½
" 1867	110¾	110¾
" 1868	110¾	110¾
10-40s	110½	110½
Currency 6's	111¾	111¾
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	95½	95½
Do Scrip	97¾	97¾
Erie	20¾	20¾
Reading	93¾	93¾
Mich. Southern	90¼	90¼
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	93½	93½
Rock Island	111¾	111¾
Chicago & N. W	84½	84½
Do Preferred	90¾	90¾
Pacific Mail	94¾	94¾
Ft. Wayne	96	96
Do. Preferred	91¾	91¾
Ohio & Mississippi	30¾	30¾
Wabash	54	53¾
Do preferred	73	73
Adams Express	67¾	67¾

Closing quotations as received by James T. Brady & Co.:

Gold	112¾	4.83¾ Jan. & Jy. 1885	108¾
U. S. 6s, 1881	113¾	4.83¾ Jan. & Jy. 1887	108¾
U. S. 5-20s 1865	111¾	4.83¾ Jan. & Jy. 1888	108¾
U. S. 5-20s 1865 n	110¾	C. P. R. R.	92¾
U. S. 5-20s 1867	110¾	C. P. R. R.	92¾
U. S. 5-20 68	110¾	Cv. Pacifics	114

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, October 20, 1870.

Money market worked easily to the close at 6@6 per cent.

A vague rumor has been current that a defalcation had been discovered in the Fourth National Bank, but it proves unfounded.

The principal feature of the gold market has been the high rates in the loan market as high as ½ of 1 per cent. having been paid for the use of gold to-day at the close 4@5-16 per cent. was bid for gold through to-morrow —these high rates established for the purpose, it is said, of breaking the foreign exchange market, and which it did, at one time, the Pacific Mail took $2,000,000 gold out of the market. Foreign exchange is extremely dull, but as no nominal rates are bout to, say 9¾ for sixty days on London, and 9¼@9½ for cables are estimated at 9½@9¾ to-morrow.

Gold opened at 112¾, touched 112¾, and closed at 112¾@¾, the latter rate at noon. It is rumored that Gold will be made extraordinary decline to-morrow.

Governments—Quiet. The Treasury bought the entire million at 112¾@¾. Coupons, 1881, 113¾@¾; do. '64, 111¾@¾; do. '65, 111¾@¾; do. '65 new, 110¾@¾; do. '67, 110¾@¾; do. '68, 110¾@¾; 10-40s, 110¾@¾; Currency 6's, 111¾@¾.

State securities dull; Missouri 6's, old Tennessee 69¾; new do 68¾; new Virginias 67¾; old do 67½; new Louisiana 67.

Stocks strong though lower than yesterday. The Pacific Postal Company, 6; Cumberland Coal, 2½; Western Union Telegraph Co., 69¾; Quicksilver, 8; Mariposa, 5¾; do, preferred, 15; Adams Express, 67¾; Wells & Fargo, 97½; American, 58½; United States, 63½; Pacific of California, 83½; Pacific Mail, 94¾; New York Central, 95¾; do, Scrip, 97¾; Erie, 20¾; do, preferred, 40; Hudson River, 122¾; Reading, 93¾; Michigan Southern, 90¾; Illinois Central, 98; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 93½; S. W., 51¾; do, pref'd, 89½; Rock Island, 111¾; New Jersey Central 102½; Pitt. Fort Wayne 96; do, preferred 91; Chicago & Alton 104; preferred 115½; Ohio & Mississippi, 30¾; Chicago & N. W., 84½; do, preferred 90¾; Lake Shore 94¾; Indiana Central 17¾; Illinois Central 142; Wabash, 54; do, preferred 73.

Bank balances: Gold $23,949,125. Currency $7,667,127.

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, October 20, 1870.

The New York Bulletin of a recent date in referring to the flour trade, remarks: The trade in flour has taken a new direction this season. It would appear that some years ago Western millers became dissatisfied with their business relations with this city; returns upon their consignments hither were often not remunerative and, therefore, taking advantage of the running of through freight trains by leading Western railroads, flour was consigned to the smaller towns of the middle and Eastern States, in quantities often in excess of their wants. But being finally held and not subject to the monetary obligations which often cause forced sales on the market, such flour brought comparatively full prices. Still the practice has not been found to work well. A little surplus was hard to dispose of, and there was no market for such as soured or became otherwise unsound. Thus, the Western millers, having stocked up the markets which formerly drew their supplies from us, sent their supplies here, and then set afloat a ruinous competition with themselves. Business appears this season to have returned to its old channels. What is known as the "regular trade" in flour at this market is now fifty per cent greater than in the three or four preceding years, and it wears at the present a very healthy aspect. It is true, prices are low, but millers can at all times know what profits or losses can be made. They have learned the value of a brand which buyers have come to rely upon, and will, no doubt, make good some of the severe losses they have incurred.

APPLES—The demand is more active and the market is stronger though prices have undergone no change; we continue to quote at $2@2.50 per bbl. for choice.

APPLE BUTTER—Quoted at 7@8 cts.

ASHES—Quoting pearls 6½; refined, 4½; Pearls, 6; Peots, 5½.

BAKING POWDER — Banner K-B cans $1.75 per dozen; K-B cans $1.35; 1 lb cans, 85 per doz.

BEESWAX—Sales at 30 to 30 cents.

BUTTER—There is a steady demand for the better grades with sales of good to prime roll at 25@27, and choice at 28.

BEANS—We now quote at $1.60@1.75 per bushel, according to quality and condition.

BROOM CORN—Is unchanged, at 8@7 cts. per pound.

CHESTNUTS—Supply not unchanged, at $7.50@7.75 per bushel.

CHEESE—Is quoted at 16@16½ for Factory, 14½@15 for Dealers, Reviter, 13@13½.

COAL—Sales of Anthracite at $7@8 per ton by the car load, delivered.

COAL OIL—Is being sold all the way from 35@35½, per bbl, according to quality and condition.

CANDLES—Is unchanged, 24@30 per lbs.

CARBON OIL—Is weak with a drooping tendency, though unchanged; Standard brands of Kerosene, of straw color about 17 cent test, 20@20½; Lubricating Refined oils at 60@ 80, and Chimney Plaster at 40@ per bbl.

CORNMEAL—Is being sold in small lots, from store, at $2.50@2.75 per bbl.

DRIED FRUIT—Quiet; small sales of peaches unchanged; at 9@10 cts. Sliced apples, etc.

EGGS—Notwithstanding the receipts are not large and the stock light, the market is dull and lower; cannot be quoted above 24@25.

FLOUR—The market is quiet and unchanged. We continue to quote western flours, in store, at $6@6.25 for fair to good, and $6.75 for choice brands. Rye flour $5.

GRAIN—The grain trade is quiet and devoid of anything new or important. Wheat is still quoted at $1.30@1.35 for red, and $1.35@ 1.38 for white, and the demand keeps up with the supply. Oats steady with regular sales in car load lots, at 42@45 buying, and 47@48 selling. Corn continues dull, and the general feeling is that old must go lower, and consequently there is little or no inquiry for it. We now quote, old at 78@80, on wharf, and new at 65—and it would probably be difficult to sell round lots at these quotations. Rye is quiet and nominally unchanged at 80 in first hands. Barley continues very dull, and nothing withstanding the offerings are by no means large, prices are weak with a drooping tendency; we continue to quote State and Ohio spring at 90@$1, and fall at $1.05@1.10, as to quality.

GROCERIES—The grocery market is fairly active though devoid of anything particularly new or important. Sugars are firm with a continued good city and country demand though unchanged. Coffees are selling freely at quotations, and the demand for Syrups is increasing.

COFFEE—Choice Rio, 22; Prime, 21½; Good, 21; Fair, 20; Ordinary, 19½@19; Java, 26; Laguayra, 22. Roasted Coffee, loose 28; in papers, 24.

SUGARS—New Orleans, 11¼@12¾; Porto Rico, 10¾@12; Cuba, 10¾@11¾. Box Sugars, 11@12; Demerara, 12¾@13¾. Refined—Standard Hards, 14¾; A, 13¾; B, 13¾; Ex C, 13¾; C Y M, 12¾.

SYRUPS—Havemeyer & Elderes, 58@59; Lovering's, 65@70; other brands, 45@75.

RICE—Carolina, 9@9¾; Patna, 8¾@9; Rangoon, 8.

MOLASSES—New Orleans, 85@90; Porto Rico, 60@70; Demarara, 75.

HAY—Rather firmer in consequence of diminished receipts though unchanged; sales from country wagons at $12@20 perton, as to quality.

HONEY—Sales at 25@35 cts.

HUSKS—Sales at 30@35 cts.

LIME—Sales of Cleveland at $2.25 per bbl and eastern at $1.75.

LARD OIL—Is higher, in sympathy with the advance in lard; Extra No. 1, $1.15@1.20; and No. 2, 95.

MILL FEED—Scarce but unchanged. Sales of middlings at $1.05@1.10, as to quality.

ONIONS—Are quoted all the way from $3.50 ($4.50 per bbl, according to quality.

PROVISIONS—The market is quiet, pretty well reduced. Shoulders, 11½@11¾; ribbed sides, 13; short ribbed sides, 13½; clear 13¾@13¾; sugar cured shoulders, 16; plain sugar cured hams, 20@21 cts. In kegs 18. Mess Pork, $27.50.

POTATOES—Sales of Buckeys at 70 cts per bush, and Peach Blows at 75@80. Sweets in good supply and unchanged at $2@ 2.50, per bbl.

POULTRY—Sales of live (spring) chickens, at 50@55 per pair; and Turkeys (live) at $1.00@ 1.50 each.

RAGS—Quoted at 4@4½.

TALLOW—Rendered 8@9.

SAPOLIO—Sales Enoch Morgan's Sons—six dozen cans at $4.50.

SALT—Is quoted at $1.60@1.65 by the car load, with the usual advance for small lots in store.

SEEDS—There is no movement in Timothy or Clover Seeds, and no established quotations. Flaxseed, of which there is little or none offering, is unchanged at $2.35.

PITTSBURGH CATTLE MARKET.

EAST LIBERTY STOCK YARDS, THURSDAY, Oct 20, 1870.

FREIGHTS.

The following are the rates of freights on live stock from these yards east ward per car:

	Cattle.	Hogs	Sheep.
Philadelphia	$0 00	$0 00	$0 00
New York	00 00	00 00	54 00
Baltimore	55 00	00 00	00 00

CATTLE.

The receipts were large this week, and with this exception the market does not differ essentially from that of last week. The offerings were mostly of a low quality than usual, and light cattle sold fully as quick and that, too, at as good prices, relatively, as the better grades, and this is something unusual, although a matter of no great importance; heretofore, prime shipping cattle have been in better demand, and sold more readily than the common and medium grades, and that, too, at relatively higher prices, but this week, as already intimated, the supply of the latter kind was hardly up to the demand, while of the former, there were more than was wanted at the prices, and many of them would doubtless have to be shipped east on owner's account. For further particulars we refer the reader to the annexed report of sales:

	No.	Wgt.	Price
TUESDAY, Oct. 18			
Haslew'd & B for McCoy & T	40	40,430	5 87
" " " Parkenson	20	38,710	5 40
" " "	20	33,800	5 00
" " " McCoy & T	40	39,550	5 75
H., L. & Co. for Warren	20	16,380	5 50
" " " Thompson	40	39,130	5 00
Shamberg to Hillegas	41	35,600	5 50
Barnheister to Buck	20	22,050	6 00
Moore to Herner	21	21,730	5 75
Thorahill to Sellis	41	35,880	5 00
WEDNESDAY, Oct. 19			
Hedges & T for Foster	19	19,820	6 50
" " " Duff	21	21,330	6 00
" " " Kline	32	27,650	6 62
" " " Little	19	19,010	6 75
" " " Kline	20	19,720	6 00
H., L. & Co. for Buchanan	15	15,750	6 00
" " " Kunkle	22	19,710	6 50
" " "	20	19,310	6 50
" " " Robinson	15	14,350	6 75
" " " Dickson	34	37,080	6 50
Haslewood & B. for Dunlap	33	29,880	6 62
" " " Neff	33	29,880	6 62
Smith for Forward	22	20,720	6 00
Graham to McArdle	20	19,200	6 00
Alexander to Buck	17	18,520	6 75
Kline to Graf	20	19,650	6 70
Burbridge to Lamb & M.	15	14,800	6 50
Evans to McArdle	20	19,200	6 00
Johnston to Duffey	21	20,450	6 00
Ghayer to Wallace	20	19,320	6 00
Fairall to Mayers	21	20,730	6 00
White to Wright & Co.	19	20,000	6 12
Whitley to Lanche	19	19,630	6 10
" " Seitz	22	19,950	6 00
Newton to Klemen	20	42,250	6 00
" " Neff	18	21,620	6 87
Marvin to Flantz	19	19,000	6 00
Haslewood & B. for Kenna	36	33,600	5 25
Carpenter to Voetter	25	24,700	7 25
THURSDAY, Oct. 20			
Hedges & T. for Fritz	78	82,190	5 80
" " " West	37	37,720	5 75
" " " Rippey	20	19,320	5 87
H., L. & Co. for West	20	19,200	6 00
" " " Allen	34	34,680	6 00
" " " Kunkle	46	41,630	5 75
Ourland to Duffy	20	19,000	6 00
Carper to Lamb	40	41,160	5 75
Done to Maynes	15	17,150	6 50
Boyce to Evans	17	16,150	6 00
Crawford to Maynes	18	14,680	5 75
McClanahan to Foltz	21	19,080	5 50
Meiliger to Martin	17	22,730	6 00
Kay & Williams for Graf	19	19,630	6 70
Adams to Duffy	9	9,550	6 00
" " "	25	29,000	6 50
Murphy to Rogers	20	19,200	6 00
Bender to Deitrich	18	18,150	6 00
" " "	18	19,700	6 00
Haslew'd & B for Shamberg	18	19,620	6 00

SHEEP.

The supply of sheep was unusually large this week, all the pens being fully to overflowing, and with scarcely an average demand, the market was exceedingly hard one, and the balance established last week was more than lost this week—there is a comparative decline of at least ½ a cent per pound. Today there were quite a large number in the pens unsold and many holders will be obliged to ship east on their account or hold over until next week, and the probability is that the majority of those who had sheep here this week sold lost money, and it is probable that those who go on further east will fare much better. Quotations may be given 3.75@ 4 cents per pound against sales last week at 5.75@6.

HOGS.

There is an improved demand for this class of stock, and notwithstanding the arrivals continue liberal prices are pretty well sustained, though the feeling is that this will only be temporary, and that a further decline is almost inevitable, that it is only a question of time. We now quote Philadelphia hogs at 6¾@6¾; and York at 7¾@8. It is not a little remarkable that hogs are worth nearly as much in Chicago as they are here, and the consequence is there are no hogs coming here from that point—this market is now being supplied by Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, October 20, 1870.

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CRUDE.

Sales 1,650 bbls most at 9¾, against 9¾, yesterday; 1,620 seller October at 9¾; 1,000 seller all year at 9¾, against 9 yesterday. November, 9¾@9¾; December, 9¾; seller all year, 9¼@9¾.

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Standard O W 223, account W McCutcheon; J Wilkins 154, account P & B Pet Co; Peerless O W 446, account B S Duncan; Citizens O W 222, account S O S Goldrick; Tarentum 286, B S Duncan; Citizens O W 376, account L W Young; Penn O W 222, account same; D Bly & Co. 20, account J Kimber; Peerless O W 276, account H D Cochran; Fulton & Marvin 276, account J Mawhinney.

RECEIPTS REFINED OIL PER A. V. R. R.

Lyons & Co. 225 bbls refined oil to Logan Bro & Co., Phila.

Fallstaff, Marvin & Co. 103 bbls. ref. oil to Logan Bros. & Co., Phila.

Braun & Wagner, 25; bbls refined to Wartzing, Kline & Co., Phila.

H. Koehler & Co. 150 bbls refined to Waring, K & Co., Phila.

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MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

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BALTIMORE—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull, with sales of new spring at $1.31@1.32, winter red and amber, $1.38@1.37½. Rye dull but unchanged, at 80@82c. Oats quiet and unchanged, with sales of western at 52½@55c, and Ohio at 54@56c. Corn dull and nominal, sound mixed at 83c. Eggs in fair demand and firmer, at 27@28c for fresh. Pork in demand light, but holders are firm. Beef unchanged. Bulk meats and Bacon are dull and drooping. Lard quiet and unchanged, prime steam 16¼@ 16¾c.

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IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY, October 20.—Forty tons iron ore, Shoenberger, Blair & Co; 1 car do. do; 2 do do; 2 do do, J Painter; 2 do do, Zug & Co; 3 do do, Chess Wyrtbe & Co; 2 do do, Brown & Co; 74 bbl apples, 67 bbls onions, Van Gorder & Shepard; 30 bbls apples, Campbell & B; 100 do do, A. T. Cantield; 5½ bloom, Minick & Co; 9 grind stones, F. Aldens; 2 cars ore, Brown & Bonnell's grove; 25 bbls oil, Lappe & Weise; 10 kegs lard W. B Hays; 20 bbls turnips, W J Steel; 1 case flannels, H. J. Lynch; 4 bbl dry salt, Kramer, Bohn & Co; 10 cases tobacco, S H. Baird; 10 pails do, Knox & Orr; 16 cases do, J. Fullerton & Son; 5 cases and 18 drums do, Pretzfeld & Bro; 1 car staves, H. Pemberton; 1 car fire brick, Park, Bro. & Co; 120 chairs, 78 do, H. Berger; 36 chairs and 17 rockers, H Paster; 100 bbls oil, D. Bly & Co; 28 bbls fellows, T. Hare & Bro; 10 bbls turpentine, Henderson & Bro; 17 bales batting, Watt & Lang; 100 bbls flour, Watt & Lang; 10 bbls apples, McCracken & Co; 202 sacks onions, Graham & Co; 1 car clay, Park Bros; 2 do do, Coleman, Hahn & Co; 31 bbls apples, Voight, Mahood & Co; 11 bbls onions, J A Graff; 49 bags corn, 155 bags oats, W G Miller; 182 sacks corn, Scott & Gland; 2 pkgs cigars, J S Dilworth; 1 bbl ware, Chas. Duffey, 1 piano, Kleber & Bro; 7 bbls potatoes, J McKirdy; 1 sack chestnuts, Houck, J & Co; 19 bxs, 4 b bottles, Herbert & Co; 3 bdls office chairs, Dauler & Son; 2 casks cheese, B Jenny.

PITTSBURGH CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD, October 20.—31 bales cotton, Jas. Harper; 253 oil bbls, Lockhart, F & Co; 2 bbls sausage, E H Myers & Co; 9 bales broom corn, Vangorder & S; 25 bbls h wine, Lafayette Littell & M; 3 bbls whisky, F Zeifest; 5 do do; F W Spreen; 7 pkgs tobacco, H Kramer; 15 bbls h wine, Fleming, A & Co; 7 pkgs tobacco, A Voigt, A Megraw; 2 pkgs tobacco, A S Gilmore

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

HOME NEWS.

Committed.—Hugh Murphy, a notice of whose arrest for larceny we published yesterday, was, after a hearing before the Mayor, committed to jail for a trial.

Correction.—Yesterday we credited officer Moore with the arrest of Murphy for stealing. It should have been officer Moon, who is one of the most efficient policemen of the force.

The Succession Sale of the late James Marshall's estate near Sharpsburg, was postponed on account of the very wet weather yesterday, until Tuesday next, when intending buyers will find it to their advantage to attend.
A. LEGGATE, Auctioneer.

Hon. S. S. Cox, United States District Attorney for Western Pennsylvania, will deliver his celebrated lecture on "The Literature of the Bible, or, What a Lawyer Thinks of the Bible," in the South Common M. E. Church of Allegheny City, on Tuesday evening, Oct. 25th.

Deserters Beg.—Michael Ford, one of the Mayor's police, made information before the Mayor charging Conrad Van Ehren with keeping a ferocious dog. He alleges that Conrad is the owner of a canine which is a terror to the community, and that the aforesaid ferocious brute tore his clothing. A warrant was issued.

Family Jars.—Mrs. Mary Roach, a resident of East Birmingham, made information before Justice Heisel, yesterday, against her husband, George Roach, for surety of the peace, alleging that George threatened to take her life, and in order to prevent him from so doing she was compelled to flee from the house. A warrant was issued.

Enjoyable.—We can think of no greater luxury than a nice clean and easy shave in a nice clean and tidy shop, by a polite and tidy barber. The place to enjoy just such a luxury as this, and in fact the only place we know of, is at the elegant new saloon of Lyles & Scroggins, No. 68 Diamond, Allegheny. Every man takes his turn at this establishment. The waiting gets as much for his money as the merchant or any other man.

The Flood.—John Green is the gentleman who has the honor of being the first man arrested in the new 4th ward, Allegheny, (late Wood's Run.) John sought repose in the gutter of the ward, being overcome by some agency. The officiating eyes of Officers Wise and Smith there observed him, and their official arms aided him to secure quarters upon the soft side of a plank at the lock up. Mayor Callow will officially receive him this morning.

Caught.—An old woman went into Macrum & Carlisle's store, No. 27 Fifth Avenue, Wednesday evening, and while the clerks were engaged attempted to walk off with an armful of goods. She was observed so doing toward the door rather hurriedly and was intercepted. A bill of the goods was made and she paid a dollar, all the money she had on hand with her, and promised to return the next day and pay the balance and take the goods. She has not called for the goods yet.

Expensive.—John McGonnigle attempted to cross the Allegheny Suspension bridge yesterday without paying toll. He was stopped by Officer Hole, who has for many years faithfully discharged the duties of police officer on the bridge, he refused to pay the "nickle." He was taken before Alderman Gripp, and paid five dollars and costs. That would have paid his toll for five hundred trips, and the costs incident to the trial, which he probably have paid it three or four hundred more. Rather expensive, John. Don't try it any more.

Rest.—We don't think Gildenfoney ever sent us a more welcome annual—certainly never one so amusing as now—*Noel's Almanac for 1871*, illustrated as no other living artist could illustrate it, and as no other has ever exhibited of art, but we do mean the sublimely grotesque. The pictures might be of the spots on the sun with which astronomers make other spontaneousness supersaded. We will not attempt further description, as they are indescribable, but will say that those who have more of them must get a copy for their own use at Gildenfoney's, 45 Fifth avenue.

Personal.

Rev. Henry D. Moore, the eloquent divine, formerly of this city, now pastor of the First Congregational church, Cincinnati, will arrive in this city this evening on his way East, and will remain until Monday. He will preach morning and evening of Sunday in the Central Presbyterian church, corner of Wood and Diamond streets, Allegheny City.

Sabbath School Teachers' Institute.

A Sabbath School Teachers' Institute, under the auspices of the Allegheny County Sabbath School Association, will be held (D. V.) in the Smithfield Street M. E. Church, commencing on Tuesday, the 25th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., and on Wednesday at 9½ A. M., 2½ and 7½ P. M.

Every effort is being made to make the occasion pleasant and profitable to all Sabbath school workers. Its aim is to increase the interest in and efficiency of Sabbath schools throughout the county. Dr. Vincent, of the city of Philadelphia, formerly of St. Louis, will be present, besides other eminent Sabbath school men. Every Sabbath school in the county is urged to send delegates, for whom ample entertainment will be provided.

An Escaped Lunatic.

On Thursday, of last week, James Dryden, a young man from Birmingham, who had been confined for some weeks in Dixmont Hospital as a lunatic, escaped from the institution. He made his way home and returned to his friends. The following day he went to work at Singer & Rinnick's rolling mill, where he had been employed before his confinement. He worked but a day or two when he again became violently insane. His father, with a view of preventing his son from doing any injury, made information against him before Justice Salisbury for surety of the peace. The young man was arrested, and is now in the lockup at Birmingham. He will be returned to the hospital as soon as the matter can be brought before the Court.

Amusements.

Opera House.—There was a large and select audience at the Opera House last evening. "Oliver Twist" was presented, and with the excellent support Miss Western received from Mr. Herne and the stock company, as a matter of course, the piece was entertaining. This evening Miss Western takes a benefit, when an excellent entertainment will be presented.

Varieties.—The excitement still continues on Penn street. It is thronged nightly in the vicinity of the Varieties Theatre, and the attractions at the Theatre draws the crowd.

The Fair.—We know there is not one of our readers who does not wish at all times to know where to pass an hour or two pleasantly. We are therefore but acting the part of public benefactors by calling attention to the Fair now being held in City Hall, for the benefit of the St. Francis Hospital. Really a most delightful evening may be spent at the Fair, while a worthy object at the same time will be aided. Go and see.

M'Cormick's Steamship and Brokr Agency.

We would most earnestly commend to the attention and favor of those of our readers who contemplate making journeys across the ocean, the peculiar advantages afforded by the National Steamship Line between New York, Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow and Londonderry, and also between London and Havre, for which Mr. John J. M'Cormick, office in Gazette Building, is the agent for this city. This company control the largest, most comfortable and best appointed steamships on the Atlantic, and have established the most reasonable rates of transportation. Twelve commodious and first-class steamers are kept in constant travel, and under the present very efficient and judicious management the amplest accommodations are afforded travelers. The steamers are generously supplied with the choicest and most comfortable and well furnished, while the care and comfort of passengers are made the objects of constant study on the part of the officers in command. Mr. M'Cormick has just returned from New York, where he consummated arrangements whereby he is now enabled to afford deck passage to those who go to Europe, or who may wish to bring out friends, the most liberal advantages in passage booking.

In addition to his superior advantages in the shipping line, Mr. M'Cormick offers superior inducements in the way of transmitting funds to Europe, having correspondence with all the leading and most responsible banking houses of the old country. He can make at most any moment European city for either small or large amounts. We know whereof we speak in endorsing Mr. M'Cormick as thoroughly reliable and a gentleman with whom it is a pleasure to have business transactions. His business is transacted under the authority of the regular appointment as Draft and Shipping Agent, representing and acting for wealthy and responsible eastern firms.

The Opera Last Night.

The Academy of Music was again crowded to repletion last evening and that most charming of all charming English operas, Balfe's "Bohemian Girl," was given with good effect, and was rapturously received. It is saying a great deal when we add that the audience was not in a lavish mood after having the fatigues of the weather, in fact was rather inclined at first to preserve a cold, hypercritical reserve that would have completely destroyed the equilibrium of the artists, but which seemed only to bring out the latent powers of the performers—to inspire them, as it were, with a determination to make a display of applause that followed their best efforts.

Those who have seen and admired the Arline of Caroline Riching's were agreeably surprised and delighted with Rose Hersee's rendering of the part last evening. This lady is gifted with a mellifluous voice, rich, flexible and withal sympathetic. When in the ecstacy of her love, she sang "I Dreamt I Dwelt in Marble Halls," these qualities were tested to their utmost, but stood the strain nobly, and won a new leaf for the chaplet Fame is fast weaving for Miss Hersee's beautiful brow.

Mr. Bowler's Thaddeus, even with the memory of what Mr. Castle had made of the part before us, was a pleasing impersonation, both in the acting and in the vocalism. That and-sweet and sweetest of refrains, "Then You'll Remember Me," was given with the brilliant sostenuto—which the sweetness of the melody had stilled for the nonce—like the echo of ethereal music. What wonder that the audience was in ecstatic appreciation of everything, however stolid, could resist the charm of such art.

Mr. Bowler was even better than he sings, which is highly complimentary to his dramatic talents. The nerve with which he grappled the Lord of Rosedale, the vindictiveness, and won for him many encomiums.

Of course, A. C. Campbell was grand as the Count, with his noble stage presence, mellow rotundity of voice, and capital acting as well, while the Devil's Own of Mr. Seguin could scarce have been better.

The chorus might possibly been a trifle fuller, and in better training, but the orchestra was excellent.

The management deserve the highest meed of praise for the interest displayed in bringing together such an admirable combination of vocal and histrionic talent as is required to see that the efforts of Messrs. Hess & Co. are fully appreciated by our people.

The opera of "Il Trovatore" will be brought out with a strong cast, embracing the strength of the company.

BAPTISTS IN COUNCIL.

Pittsburgh State Association Closing Day—Important Papers Presented—The Temperance Cause Pleasantly Discussed—Home Missionaries—Mass Missionary Meeting.

The Pennsylvania State Baptist Association closed its sessions yesterday. At nine A. M., the session was resolved into a meeting of the Preachers. Union, with Vice President Spratt in the chair.

After singing "Rock of Ages," &c., the different brethren led in prayer.

An election for permanent officers was then gone into, with Rev. Messrs. Zeigler and Chase as tellers, which resulted in the choice of the following officers: President, Rev. H. G. Weston; Vice Presidents, J. M. Pendleton and G. Spratt; Treasurer, Rev. Benj. Griffith; Secretary, Rev. George Frear.

The Constitution and By-Laws were then read, and a Committee of Arrangements for the next session was appointed as follows: Rev. Messrs. Case, Walker and Plannet.

After transacting some further routine business, Rev. T. Moss delivered a profitable address on the subject of "Making a Sermon."

Rev. W. M. Young made a few happy remarks to the meeting, when the Committee of Arrangements reported as follows:

1. That the Association will meet next at Scranton, in connection with the General Association.

2. Sermon by Rev. George Pierce, of Harrisburg.

3. Exegesis of John 3:5, by Prof. G. R. Bliss, of Lewisburg.

4. Essay by Rev. W. F. Cowden, of New Castle. Subject: "Are the modern associations of churches, as common with our churches, an improvement in the Church as Jesus left it?" To be followed by discussions.

5. Sermon by Rev. A. M. Dickenson, of Marcus Hook, preached from 1 Kings 18:41-56.

The annual collection was then taken up.

The Union adjourned at noon with prayer by Rev. Wm. Shadrach.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The attendance at the Afternoon session showed a falling off—many of the ministers having left for home.

Vice-President Calkins occupied the chair, and prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Boisinger.

Dr. Young offered a resolution commending the book establishment of Messrs. Sloan, King & Co., as largely engaged in the circulation of Baptist publications and worthy the confidence of every Baptist in Western Pennsylvania.

The consideration of the report of the Committee on Destitution was then resumed, and remarks made by Dr. Shadrach and others urging the necessity of more liberality in the support of measures to spread the Gospel throughout the destitute portions of the State.

Dr. Packwood rose to

AN EXPLANATION.

He had been reported as saying that "Baptism was as necessary as Repentance." What he did say was that Repentance and Baptism were doctrines coming alike from God, and that each must be recognized in order that perfect obedience might be given.

Dr. Young said he had taken the trouble to report the Association's published views to the press, and he thought they had given good reports and had well represented their papers. He (Dr. Young) should speak plainly hereafter, so that the reporters could hear them and understand what they said. There would then be no mistakes.

Mr. Willis said he also wanted to make an explanation. A certain German paper, published in the city, had come out in a flaring article in which it was charged that Baptists kept their ministers until a certain age, and then turned them out like old horses, to die, and it was argued at length that Baptists would soon run out. He wanted to pronounce that a falsehood. [Laughter.]

The Association then resumed the even tenor of its way, and continued the discussion on the Report of the Committee on Destitution.

Dr. Spratt said he thought the resolution should be so changed as to instruct the Board to draw upon the Treasury of the Association for the purpose of employing missionary ministers as they could get suitable for the work. As the resolution read, granting the Board discretionary power as to appointing missionaries, he seemed as though there was a fear of the ability of the Church to support them. He believed that if the missionaries were once employed they would be supported, and would not let his faithful servants suffer.

Rev. Mr. Keans thought not much trouble would be experienced in obtaining sufficient money for the support of these missionaries. He favored the idea of decreasing the contribution from the Board. He thought it would have a splendid effect, and also bring forth which gave no evidence of progress. Then several of the weaker missionary churches might be instructed to unite with the pastor-missionary of the several now employed selected and given charge of the group. This would be effective.

Rev. Mr. Lang moved to amend the resolution so as to provide for requesting the churches to increase their contributions fifty per cent.

After some discussion, all amendments were withdrawn, and the report, with its accompanying resolutions, was adopted, the Board with discretionary power to appoint all needed missionaries—was adopted.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

was then explained in the report of the appropriate committee, presented by Dr. Shadrach, which contained the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, The Board of Managers call the attention of the Association to the unsatisfactory manner in which the prosecution of the work, to-wit: First, the falling off in the amount of contributions from the churches, having the appearance of decrease in the amount of more than a thousand dollars; and secondly, the habit of the churches in postponing the remittances of funds to the end of the close of the year, which funds should be at the disposal of the Board at its beginning. Therefore,

Resolved, That we cannot too earnestly request the pastors, one and all, to press upon their respective churches the imperative necessity of attending at the time of making their annual collections and of greatly increasing the amount.

The report was received.

Mr. Mr. Lang offered an amendment to the last resolution, calling upon the churches for an increase of fifty per cent. to their contributions.

The amendment was accepted and the resolutions then adopted.

TEMPERANCE RESOLUTIONS.

Rev. A. M. Long, Chairman of the Committee on Temperance, presented the following pertinent and well written report:

Your Committee appointed to draft resolutions on the subject of temperance would respectfully report the following:

Resolved, That we regard temperance as being a great cardinal virtue of our holy religion, and the total abstaining as a beverage from the use of every thing that will intoxicate to be the only safe ground and successful means of promoting this virtue.

In view of the vast evils of intemperance, making sad invasions in every class of society—corrupting our young men, increasing taxation, pauperism, suffering and crime,—and above all, invading the domestic circle and spoiling the happiness of so many of our beloved Zion.

Resolved, therefore, though we regard the church in her lofty aims as superior to all other temperance organizations and should therefore not unite with any society on the face of the earth, yet we hold Godly and every laudable effort for the promotion of temperance both in and out of the church.

Resolved, That we intend to add to the gospel, the occasional preaching on this special subject—to all Sunday-school Superintendents, the organizing of temperance societies in the Sabbath schools, and to all churches earnestly to promote temperance by precept and example, by prayer and every other means that may place this blessing within reach.

Rev. Mr. Walter objected to the clause recommending the organization of temperance societies in the Sabbath schools. He favored heartily the temperance cause, but did not believe it should be brought into the church in this way. The preacher who did'nt preach temperance, and the preacher who did'nt teach it, were not fit for their places. He did not believe in hampering the church with such inconsistent conceptions as which as a church she had already occupied.

Rev. Mr. Ward moved to amend by striking out the clause indicated.

Considerable discussion ensued upon the amendment, which was finally voted down and the resolutions as originally presented adopted.

THE "DOCTRINE PUT."

Dr. Shadrach said he profe s'd to be a man who had charity for all men, and for all beliefs, and he thought he should be willing to see resolutions which might not accord with the feelings of many different views. If any whom differed in beliefs were dear, yet he submitted them as the expression of the views of Baptists and what he heartily believed to be the truth of the Bible. He felt very sadly that the Lord of Hosts should be so neglected, and was for him many encouragements.

Rev. Mr. Lang objected to the resolutions as being a great deal too long. The article was most happy in his selection of the scene, and no less so in the execution of his work. There are few who would get weary in looking at this superb painting. It will afford a subject of study for hours. Every look seems to reveal new objects and new beauties. In addition to the romantic and picturesque scenery of Tivoli and the surrounding country, there is a well executed bust of Virgil, the prince of Latin bamesters. We congratulate the Association on the success which has attended their efforts to provide both for the improvement and amusements of the public. The Library Hall is certainly one of the finest in the country, and the location is picturesque. The exhibition given last evening of the drop curtain and scenery excited the most unbounded admiration of the numerous visitors.

The Drop Curtain was placed in position, and was an object of admiration to a large number of visitors during the course of the evening. The painting was executed by that celebrated scenic artist, Russell Smith, Esq., formerly a resident of this city, but now of Abington, Philadelphia. The scene of the painting, which is certainly one of the finest we have ever seen, is Tivoli, a town of Italy, of about seven thousand inhabitants, and about eighteen miles from the City of Rome. Tivoli was famed in classic times for poetry and literature. It was the site of Hadrian's famous villa, and the home of the renowned satirist, Horace. It was there that Tenobia, of Palmyra, passed her captivity, and Syphax died. It was there, surrounded not only by its poetry and literature but also for the magnificence of its architecture. There stood the temple of Hercules and the Tiburtine Sibyl. The artist was most happy in his selection of the scene, and no less so in the execution of his work. There are few who would get weary in looking at this superb painting. It will afford a subject of study for hours. Every look seems to reveal new objects and new beauties. In addition to the romantic and picturesque scenery of Tivoli and the surrounding country, there is a well executed bust of Virgil, the prince of Latin bamesters. We congratulate the Association on the success which has attended their efforts to provide both for the improvement and amusements of the public. The Library Hall is certainly one of the finest in the country, and the location is picturesque. The exhibition given last evening of the drop curtain and scenery excited the most unbounded admiration of the numerous visitors.

THE COURTS.

U. S. Court—Judge McCandless.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 20.—The cases of the U. S. vs. McDonald, indicted for a violation of the revenue law, reported yesterday, was resumed to-day.

INDICTMENTS.

The Grand Jury returned the following true bills:

U. S. vs. Wm. Adams, having in his possession and passing counterfeit National currency.

U. S. vs. Wm. R. Dickinson, embazzeling public money.

U. S. vs. Nathan Davidson, receiving tobacco in violation of the revenue laws, five counts.

U. S. vs. Simon Levi, having in possession and passing counterfeit National currency.

U. S. vs. Thomas Miller, removing cigars from the factory without boxes or stamps.

U. S. vs. Thomas Miller, dealing in tobacco without paying special tax.

U. S. vs. Wm. McKeown and James McKeown, wholesale liquor dealers without license.

U. S. vs. Geo. Seighrist, keeping tavern without paying special tax.

U. S. vs. Geo. Seighrist, dealer in tobacco and cigars without the payment of a special tax.

U. S. vs. Geo. Seighrist, retail liquor dealer without the payment of a special tax.

U. S. vs. Thomas Stern, dealer in tobacco without the payment of a special tax.

U. S. vs. Peter Schnider, violating the revenue law's in dealing it tobacco and cigars, six counts.

Supreme Court—Full Bench.

THURSDAY, October 20.—Court met at ten o'clock, A. M., present Chief Justice Thompson, and Judges Read, Agnew, Sharswood and Williams.

Opinions were delivered in the following cases, by Thompson, C. J.:

The Commonwealth ex rel Attorney General vs. Hon. John N. Cunningham, Quo Warranta, Luzerne county, judgment of ouster entered July, 1870.

Barrett vs. Johnson, District Court, Philadelphia, judgment reversed and *venire de novo* awarded.

Hepburn's appeal, Cumberland county. Decree affirmed and appeal dismissed at the costs of appellant.

Kennedy vs. Barrett, Schuylkill county. Judgment affirmed.

Pierce vs. Niell, Beaver county, judgment affirmed.

The following opinions were delivered by READ, J.:

Estate of Michael Bard, deceased. Sanders's appeal, Lancaster county. Decree reversed. Record remitted and costs of appeal to be paid out of the estate.

OPINIONS BY AGNEW, J.—Davidson vs. Barclay, Common Pleas, Allegheny county. Decree affirmed with this modification: That the plaintiff do pay to the defendant the sum of $2,700 with interest from the day of the verdict within six months from this date. October 20, 1870, and that execution be stayed in the meantime."

BY SHARSWOOD, J.—Road in West Pikeland township. Affirmed.

ARGUMENTS.

Osborn vs. Reynolds, Jefferson county. Argued by Jenks for plaintiff in error and Gordon, contra.

Rhines vs. Barr, Jefferson county. Argued by Jenks for plaintiff in error and Gordon, contra.

The County of Jefferson vs. Slagle, Jefferson county. Argued by Jenks for plaintiff in error and Gordon, contra.

The County of Jefferson vs. Slagle, Jefferson county. Argued by Jenks for plaintiff in error and Gordon, contra.

Rhines vs. Evans, Jefferson county. Argued by Jenks for plaintiff in error.

Neill vs. Calwell, Jefferson county. Argued by Weir for plaintiff in error and Gordon, contra.

Craft et. al. vs. Yearney, et. al. Argued by Jenks for plaintiff in error and Gordon, contra.

District Court—Judge Kirkpatrick.

THURSDAY, Oct. 20.—The case of Dinsmore vs. Barker & Co., previously reported, was resumed and the testimony concluded. The arguments of counsel were begun and will be concluded this morning, when the Court will charge the jury.

TRIAL LIST FOR FRIDAY.

175 Rodgers vs. Robinson & Co.
78 Edgerton vs. Negley.
226 Rose vs. Simmons et al.
250 Fleming vs. Corporation, and vs. Emrich.
158 Kahler vs. Sloan et ux.
245 Pitts. & McKeesport Car Co. vs. Reno & Co.
246 Dicken vs. Marshall.
248 Kaufman vs. Gerbach.
247 Snodgrass vs. Biddle, Arthurs et al.
186 Steel vs. Freeman.
185 Thomas vs. Simms.
236 Small, use, vs. McClain.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Stowe.

THURSDAY, October 20.—On the opening of Court, Judge Collier, before whom the case was tried, charged the jury in the case of the Commonwealth vs. John Rauker, indicted for felonious assault and battery.

CONSPIRACY AND FALSE PRETENCE.

The first case taken up was that of the Commonwealth vs. Sarah M. Nichols et al., indicted for conspiracy and false pretence. Wm. H. Ross prosecutor. Mrs. Nichols, one of the defendants, kept a boarding house in the Sixth ward, Allegheny, and the other defendant, who is a lawyer, boarded with her and acted as her financial agent, and it is alleged that they made false representations to Mr. Ross, who is a grocer in the Sixth ward, Allegheny, in order to obtain goods on credit. General Blakely appeared for the Commonwealth and Col. John Q. Reese for defendants.

The jury returned a verdict of guilty as to the count for false pretenses, and not guilty as to the conspiracy.

In the case of the Commonwealth vs. J. C. Smith, indicted for assault and battery, Geo. C. Little, prosecutor, the jury returned a verdict of not guilty.

The next case taken up was that of the Commonwealth vs. Philip Geidle, indicted for malicious mischief, Jas. Rogers prosecutor. The parties occupied adjoining houses and it appears used the same gas metre in common. The prosecutor refused to pay Mr. Geidle part of the gas bill as alleged by defendant and defendant cut the gas pipe. On trial.

TRIAL LIST FOR FRIDAY.

286 Com. vs. James Crilly and Ward.
" " Adam Ringler, et al.
319 " " Frederick Erkert.
145 " " John Gallaher, 2 cases.
137 " " Julius Barth, 4 cases.
" " Thomas F. Hughes, 3 cases.
213 " " Samuel Moore.
262 " " John Wilbert.
" " George Crouch.
304 " " C. O. Barnes, 4 cases.
441 " " F. Bauer & Frank Hart.
342 " " Mollie Brooks.
215 " " Bridget Callahan.
173 " " Fred Vierheller.
97 " " Mary A. Duncan.
458 " " James Green.
219 " " John H. Miller, 2 cases.
321 " " Catharine Carr.
398 " " Max Harding.
347 " " Edward Megraw.
360 " " John Little.

TRIAL LIST FOR SATURDAY.

27 Com. vs. M. Phelan, et al.
28 " " Ann Sirr.
29 " " Ira C. Kapp.
50 " " Henry Huskisor.
470 " " James Monahan.
471 " " Michael M'Williams.

Common Pleas—Judge Sterrett.

THURSDAY, Oct. 20.—The case of Ecker vs. Williams et al. was resumed and submitted to the jury.

Kirk vs. Westby, Wilson & Co. Action to recover on a contract. Jury out.

TRIAL LIST FOR FRIDAY.

7 Boardman vs. Morton.
251 Dickey vs. Graham.
388 Duck Creek Oil Co. vs Knapp.
Board of Health vs. Morgan, 8 cases.
" " Schmidt, 8 cases.
" " Conrad, 5 cases.
" " Bawdy, 2 case.
" " Bein, 10 cases.
" " Taylor, 3 cases.
" " Freund, 3 cases.
142 Doak vs. Arp.
16 Clark's exec's vs. Peterson, et al.
17 Same vs. same.

ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION.

Man Shot at Through a Window—Within an Inch of Death—The Unknown Villian Escapes.

The men who carry firearms and seem to think the taking of a life a small matter, provided they secure plunder as a reward, are evidently on the increase in this vicinity. The record of their deeds has now became almost a matter of common occurrence, and new exploits of that character excite but little general excitement. Last night another was added to the list.

The chosen victim of the would-be-murderer in this case was Mr. J. G. Winsworth, manager of Bailey's coal yards, corner of River avenue and Darragh street, Fifth ward, Allegheny. Mr. Winsworth was sitting in the office between six and seven o'clock, having just finished paying off the hands. The office door was shut, and he was occupying a chair, reading a paper, with his back toward the window and close up to it. The window sash was covered with a curtain, which prevented any person seeing inside the room, but the shadow falling upon the curtain—for the room was lighted with a lamp—was sufficient to indicate his position to outsiders. The gentleman sleeps in the office, and had shut himself in for the night. He was suddenly startled by the report of a pistol outside, and apparently within a few feet of him. Simultaneously he felt the whizzing of a bullet within an inch of his head. The missile passed through the paper and was buried in the opposite wall. Getting up and opening the door, he had just time to see the retreating form of a man running up Darragh street at a break-neck pace. It was useless to follow, as the fellow passed out of sight and sound in a moment.

Mr. Winsworth reflected upon the circumstance and became convinced that he had not been set aside as a victim. He gave up the idea of remaining in the office that night and went home and got a horse and buggy. He observed several rough characters loafing about the premises for several days, but never suspected Jim Colburn, although he was aware of the fact that two of them had served terms in the Penitentiary. Yesterday afternoon these two called at the office, and under pretence of "dickering" for coal, spent the greater part of the afternoon about the place. They saw him handling money and noted his actions. Another singular circumstance was the disappearance of his watch dog about four o'clock in the afternoon. The animal never left the premises and the only feasible supposition is that he was taken by the villians. The intention of the man or men was undoubtedly murder and robbery. Waiting a minute or so he attempted to enter through another door, but, horrors! there stood a policeman, unarmed, however, but brandishing a formidable looking stick, and turning back all who had not on the wedding garments. The young man was turned away almost heart broken, for it is second he recollected he had a pair of kid gloves in his pocket which had once been white, but now were dingy with wearing upon the hands and in his pockets. Stepping out behind the church he drew on the soiled gloves, buttoned the top button of his coat, and started for the church, entering the door near which stood the police sentinel. As he caught the eye of that worthy, he raised his gloved hand with a flourish, doffed his skull ensil, but on this occasion he was sure to find one of the ushers, he walked into the church, no one molesting him or making him afraid. Once inside the church he selected a position at his leisure, but took care to shield his hands from view under his cap until his gloves had been again safely deposited in his pocket. The joke of it was that his white kids completely obscured the light coat and plain vest from the vision of the policeman.

Buchanan Letter List.

The following uncalled for letters remain at the Buchanan Postoffice, Oct. 21st, 1870:

Atwood L
Adams D B
Adams F J
Byrne Maggie
Boyce Matthew
Brown Hugh
Brown A
Bolton Levi
Craig Sam
Cooke A
Calhoon John
Cochran Miss L B
Chess Mrs Helen
Carey Pat'k
Clark Chas
Cready Mrs M
Connor Sam'l
Coyle John
Crawford Wm
Chess T W
Dunlap Lillie
Davis Mrs Ellen
Dick Hannah
Duffy P J
Duvall S M
Dunwell Laura
Dun Mr
Deetbaum Wm
Evans Miss M
Evans Geo
Evans Miss M
Forster Wm
Flaherty Miss M A
Fork J H
Galim Jas
Gleeson W H
Graham Miss D
Graham Thos
Graham J E
Graham Hannah
Gearing Capt C

Getty Mrs S
Gormly M
Hughes Thos
Hiran Joa Z
Hunter Oliver
Herald Mrs M A
Haines John
Hoffman Phil
Hoffman And'w
Hartman M R
Harmony Wm
Huggins Geo
Jones Miss L
Jones R C
Jones Reese
Jordan John L
Krebs Miss R
Kelly John
Kavanaugh H
King Jas
Keefer Israel
Long Albert
Lutes Miss J
Lutes Mrs J A
Loyd Mrs M
Lynch Pat'k
Lore Neil
Lippert J A
Lamb John
Miller Thos
Mc——ick Mrs L
Mason Thos
Molder Hy
Mc——Schmidt, 8 cases.
Mays & Co
Mason Mrs
Mc——Baldwin's
McCoy Dr G F
Mc——Gormick J J
Mc——Gormick P

McDonald Pat
McMahon Jos F
McCormick W
Owens Hattie
Orrison Robt
Orris Emma
Pratt J W
Powell J W
Price W m
Phel Miss S
Ross Miss A
Reed Miss May
Rose Wm
Shields Thos
Smith Miss
Shreve Victor
Scanlon T
Shepard Cath A
Scarem D
Simpson Geo
Slingerland D W
Springer J F
Taylor Rob'th K
Turn-r Robt
Thomas Thos
Tipper W m
Tweddell Geo
Wilgar Miss L
Walker Geo
Wareham Miss
Welch Edw
Williams M J
West Mrs Jane
White Thos
Woods A
Wood and Mr W
Watson Jas
Winternmyer Jas

P. HOERR, P. M.

Balance of Stock Arrived.

The widow of Mr. J. A. Tobias arrived here yesterday with the balance of the large and extensive stock of goods which was imported and manufactured by J. A. Tobias, deceased, consisting of the finest brands of imported cloths and cassimeres; also agent for King William and Crown Prince suits. Mrs. J. A. Tobias, on account of declining health, wishes to return to England to reside with her brother-in-laws, the celebrated English watchmakers, Tobias & Co. The goods are open to public inspection. This is a rare chance to buy bargains. 78 St. Clair street.

N. B.—Storekeepers are invited to examine this large and extensive stonk of clothing.

Pier, Dannals & Co.'s cream ale is made of pure malt and hops. Always drink that brand for it is pure.

Country Millinery supplied with patterns by Mrs. E. Higgins, No. 30 Diamond St. W:F:S

Stylish hats and bonnets at No. 30 Diamond street, Mrs. E. Higgins'. W:F:S

Cheapest hats and bonnets in the city at No. 30 Diamond street, Mrs. E. Higgins'. W:F:S

For cheap millinery, go to Mrs. E. Higgins, No. 30 Diamond street. W:F:S

IN MEMORIAM.

How the Deaths of German Soldiers Are Announced.

Elizabeth de Bunsen sends to the London *Times* a few translations of the notifications issued by German families on the closing of the filling of their relatives in the war:

"On the 16th[of this month our tenderly loved husband and son-in-law, Alexander, Count of Giuszczewski, died the death of a hero for his king and his country at Mars-la-Tour. He was First Lieutenant in the Twelfth Westphalian Infantry regiment. We hereby announce sorrowfully to all friends, and relations—Countess Bertha, of Giuzczewski *nee* Liedke—William Liedke and wife."

"On the 16th of this month our beloved and precious son and brother, William Hiedsieck, died the death of a hero for king and country. He fell in the battle of Mars-la-Tour, beside his companions, receiving a ball in the head while storming the position of the enemy, in his thirtieth year. He remained unwounded in the campaigns of 1864 and 1866. Now God has demanded the tremendous sacrifice from us. Although in the deepest sorrow, we bow in humility under His all powerful hand. All who knew him who has been called home will understand our affliction, and not deny us of their sympathy. Hiedsieck, model of a good son, brother and friend—L. Hiedsieck, Pastor, his father, &c., Heepen, August 20."

"Dear friends and relations:—We have fallen in our circle also. We hear that our beloved friend and colleague, the engineer and lieutenant of Landwehr, Carl Hermann Conrad, Ludwig Franz Bram, fell in the battle of Gravelotte, on the 18th instant. His excellent character makes us feel his loss doubly heavy. His memory will be a dear and lasting one to the engineers of the Cologne Company for building machines."

"Whoever can give any information as to the fate of Joseph Christmann, of the First infantry regiment of Nassau, who was wounded at Worth, is entreated to forward to Director Chrismann, at Dusseldorf."

"In our deep and inexpressible sorrow we give notice to our dear relations, friends and acquaintances that it has pleased Almighty God to call away our beloved husband, beloved and hopeful son, brother and friend, officer in the Third Westphalian regiment of infantry, in the flower of their age. They both died on the 16th inst. in the battle of Mars-la-Tour, the death of heroes for king and country. Rudolph was struck by a ball while storming the position of the enemy at the head of his company, at the moment he was calling to his men, "Forward, my children!" Oswald, who was taking an order to the first line of shooters, was killed in the act.—V. Armin and his wife, M. Wetzler."

"The regiment of the First Nassau infantry fulfills a painful duty in announcing the loss of Lieut. Schultz, Knight of the Iron Cross, who fell on Wissenburg.—Bivouac Flonig, September 2d."

"On the 14th of August Hugo von Basse received a severe wound in the battle of Metz, from the effects of which he died at the hospital of Arssur-Moselle. He died the death of a hero, fighting and sad country, with the assurance of having fought in a just cause. All who knew the young departed one, and the pride and joy his afflicted parents had in him, can understand this loss. He won for himself many hearts by his loving ways and excellent character, and a loving remembrance of him will always remain. This death is announced by his friends."

"Our excellent, never-to-be forgotten son, August Nauss, has fallen for the cause of this king, found his death at the bloody battle of Metz on the 16th inst. He gave his life for the honor and welfare of his country, and died the glorious death of a hero at the youthful age of 21. For us the loss is a bad and heavy one, for our son was our bright hope. We are borne to the grave.—Eberhardt Nausz and Family."

"At the battle of Rezonville, on the 18th, our precious son, brother and son-in-law, Henry, Baron of Brunnert, died the death of a hero. He fell while, glorying in his duty, he led his men on to the storming of the Village Este Marie. He died of our joy mixed with him.—The Sorrowing Mother and Sisters."

"While hopeful but in dreadful suspense we heard of the death of our never-to-be-forgotten beloved son, Louis Hoerr, who was born from us while storming the heights of the Spicheren-hill, in his 19th year.—The Family Baring."

Anecdotes of Carlyle.

The curious and "troublesome" style of Carlyle is said to be quite in contrast with his simple, straightforward way of talking. Hatred of sham is one of his strongest characteristics. One evening, at a small literary gathering, a lady, famous for her "muslin theology," was extolling the wickedness of the Jews in not receiving our Saviour, and ended her diatribe by expressing regret that He had not appeared in our own time. "How delighted we should be to receive Him and throw our door open to Him, and listen to His divine precepts! Don't you think so, Mr. Carlyle?"

His sturdy philosopher, thus appealed to, said, in his broad Scotch, "No, madam, I don't. I think that had he come very fashionably dressed, with plenty of fine talk, and preaching doctrines palatable to the higher orders, I might have had the honor of receiving from you a cup of coffee at the back of which would be written, 'To meet our Saviour;' but if He had come uttering His sublime precepts, and denouncing the Pharisees, and associating with the Publicans and lower orders, as He did, you would have treated Him much as the Jews did and cried out, 'Take Him to Newgate and hang him!'"

On another occasion, when Ernest Jones, a well-known Chartist leader, was haranguing, in his violent manner, against the established authorities, Carlyle shook his head, and told him that, "had the Chartist leaders been living in the days of Pericles, he would have seen the unclean spirits into them, instead of into the swine of the Gergesenes, and so we should have happily got rid of them." The delicate allusion to the suicide of the pigs so astonished the respectable representative of the numerous family of the Joneses that he said nothing more about Chartism that night.—*Dropper's Drawer*, in *Harper's Magazine for November*.

City "Swells" Make Good Soldiers.

A Paris correspondent dwells at some length on the fact that the best soldiers in the volunteer service there—those displaying most pluck under fire and the greatest amount of endurance under the exposure and hardship incident to the siege—are of the class contemptuously called *Petits Crevos*, who before the war had scarcely enough to drive themselves to the Bois, and who ruined their constitutions with absinthe and cigarettes. There is nothing new in this fact, however. The troops in the Crimea who gained the proudest laurels were the petted and pampered guardsmen, sons of gentlemen and well-to-do tradesmen. They were sneered at as snobs when they departed for the Crimea; when they returned—"Briton's unflinching few"—they were heroes. The experience of our late war is of a like regard. The youth from our city schools and counting-rooms and offices, who took up the musket, proved themselves equals in pluck with the sons of the yeomanry, and their superiors in point of endurance. They proved far better soldiers than that other element of cities whose pastime it is to engage in broils and punch each other's heads. This class, though noted for their boastful talk at the enlistment offices, wilted before the hardships and dangers of the campaign, and contributed largely to the list of deserters, humorously said that class of prisoners of war taken while straggling from their regiments on the march, or while skulking in battle, all of whom serve to point the moral: That while roughs and braggarts make good soldiers, our city dandies and exquisites oftentimes only need the incentive of a great crisis to become heroes.

Running the